The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1870.

Now that fighting seems actually to have begun "all along the line" around Paris, the end cannot be far distant unless the French should succeed better for a time than has been their common lot thus far in the war. It is not to be expected that the Germans will neglect to "hang on" until they worry their enemies into defeat, notwithstanding THOCHU may at first win some successes.

THERE is sound sense in the views that purport to come from the Cabinet officers upon the question of government clerks and their pay. All accounts agree that while many faithful clerks employed in the Washington offices have hard struggles "to make both ends meet," there are scores of their companions who are more active in drawing their pay and spending it than in anything else. It would be but simple justice to take the money wasted upon these faithless ones and apportion it among those who now do most of the work and can do it all, without excessive toil. No increased expense need be incurred; indeed money will probably be saved.

THE new Democratic organ, *The Paper*, made its appearance yesterday. It is a handsome sheet, about the size of the COMMERCIAL, and gives evidence of skill and care in its editorial and mechanical management. The *Post* will have to stir up, since it yesterday ceased to be "the *only* Democratic daily in Western Pennsylvania," and now has a rival which bids fair to outdo it in anti-Radicalism and pro-Democracy. *The Paper* is gotten up in excellent style, has a healthy look, and starts under favorable auspices. It has no "salutatory," and makes no promises for the future; but a few days will doubtless develop the bent of its mind on the leading questions of the day.

THAT the Republican party suffered in the late elections because of the errors into which designing men led the Administration, is not to be denied. The people are heartily in favor of kindness to the South, of economy and honesty in office, of reduction of taxes, and of a searching and comprehensive Civil Service Reform; and because many of them believed the politicians were leading the President away from these principles, they withheld their votes, or cast them against the Republican party. They were and still are Republicans, but could lay aside their manhood to support any wrong schemes or persons because "the party" had been deceived into indorsing them. These men of independent minds form the best element of Republican strength, and to retain them is to preserve the party, noble and conquering. It is pleasant to see, then, that the words of the Republican speakers and editors who have criticised the administration for any seeming deviation from the principles named, have not been without effect. It is stated, on good authority, that the President is about to inaugurate a more vigorous and acceptable political policy, in accordance with these views. If he shall do so, and shall "fight it out on that line," he will win to his most earnest support the thinking men of the Republican party, who will stand by him so long as he is for the right, whatever may be his fortune.

MISDIRECTED ENMITY.

From the tenor of some of the cable dispatches we might infer the unsoundness of the pacific conclusion generally accepted several days ago, and suppose that the agitation started by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note may still end in war. The truth is that to many on the continent of Europe nothing would be so gratifying as to see England involved in war to her disadvantage, or else avoiding war to her manifest humiliation. With such unfriendly wishes concerning England very many in this country fully sympathize. The fact is not strange, but perfectly natural. Among the considerations which made the policy of the English toward this country in our civil war appear foolish, not the least important was the certainty that one of its effects would be to alienate permanently, or, at any rate, for many years, the good will of a great nation whose moral support they might before long need. Held to them by blood and by popular institutions, Americans were so closely connected with the English, so much accustomed to look up to them, admire them and desire their favorable opinion, that only persistent and apparently wanton ill-usage and insults proved sufficient to sever the bonds. The American feeling of dependence was so strong, the American recognition of English greatness and worth was so spontaneous and unequivocal, that even contempt on their side served mainly as an incentive to honorable endeavor on ours. By well doing we hoped to change contempt into respect, disapproval into admiration. Those who may think this statement too strong will not affirm that it is wholly groundless. The nation may have needed to be emancipated from a sentiment of deference towards the mother country so strong and deep as to interfere with its own best development. It cannot, however, but be regarded as a misfortune that through the insults and injuries of England, we have not merely been emancipated from her influence, but placed among her enemies. It can hardly, we think, be doubted that this is at present our position. True, there is no clamor in favor of going to war with her, and General BUTLER's amiable suggestions and disinterested labors in that direction have been received with a degree of disapproval creditable to the good sense and intelligence of the people. A nation whose members form its soldiery and do their own fighting, is not likely to engage in hostilities for any other than the most substantial reasons. The American people know the horrors and losses of war by experience, and have therefore outgrown the temper from which Democratic politicians used to draw such terrible and ridiculous threats. At the same time we believe that a war with England would be more popular than a war with any other country in the world. So much is apparent from the spirit with which the possibility of such a conflict is generally spoken of.

The measure of unfriendliness to England thus indicated, is perhaps no greater than she has deserved; it is certainly not unnatural that we should wish to see JOHN BULL decently chastised by ourselves. Of course we should know exactly when to cease "laying on" as having punished him just enough to secure contrition for the past and security for the future. The anti-English feeling which appears to us unbecoming and unworthy of the American character is manifested in a different direction. We refer to such displays as the general gratification with which BISMARCK's arrogant bearing towards the English Government has been received in this country and the evident pleasure with which many Americans contemplate the probability of the defeat or humiliation of England by Russia. In the former case they quite forgot or overlooked the fact that the English were rebuked for maintaining principles for which Americans have long contended, while in the latter case they forget or ignore the fact that Russia is a barbarous despotism and England almost the only free government in the old world. Though we sympathize with the Germans in their present war, we may not neglect to distinguish between them and their rulers. For many centuries the Germans have been fighting the battles of freedom of thought with almost uniformly victorious results. Thus among them liberty in all directions has been advanced. Much is still lacking to make them a perfectly free people, but there can hardly be a reasonable doubt, that in consequence of German unity, and as a result of the self-respect, self-assertion and consciousness of popular strength developed by the present struggle, German institutions, though they may remain monarchical, will soon be as liberal as they ought to be. But if this shall be the outcome of the war, the happy consummation will not owe anything to the liberal tendencies of either BISMARCK or his master, or perhaps any of the aristocrats who form the present Prussian government. They hate England for her success as well as for her pride, and they America just as little. As for is our ally and her Czar has good turn. But it will be an evil day for Europe when he shall be able to degrade England, and an evil day for India when he shall deprive her of its rule. The day we believe is still far away when either of these events is to take place. It is surprising that there are Americans who long for the time, and who would be pleased to see their Government help on its coming. Such an alliance as that between America and Russia for such a purpose would remind the cynical part of the world of the coalition between BLIFIL and BLACK GEORGE, in Fielding's novel.

"OUR INFANT MANUFACTURES."

That effrontery of antagonism which concentrates itself in sneers when arguments fail, is a salient belonging of the opponents of protection. But a contemptuous curl of the lip, although sometimes a very convenient subterfuge behind which to conceal baffled opposition, is wofully lacking in hard-hitting directness. Still, scorn is regarded by some persons, if not exactly as logic, as something co-ordinated with it—as evidence of a comprehensive knowledge of the worthlessness of the object at which it is aimed. This fact makes it occasionally worth while to treat a sneer as ratiocination, and to do away with its effects by refutation. For this reason alone we now permit ourselves to let loose a volley of countervailing proof against the stereotyped sneer of the free traders at "our infant manufactures."

These impatient reformers are perpetually representing our home industries as so many "infants" that never grow to vigorous youth or mature manhood, remaining always helpless and requiring the fostering hand of protection. This view carries the implication that our national surroundings are such as to preclude the building up of manufacturing enterprises that can be successfully maintained without the aid of friendly legislation—a proposition at variance with known facts. Despite the fluctuating course of Congressional action on the tariff, as the Government fell into different hands, America to-day produces a number of articles which not only engross the home market, but which find no competitors abroad, either as regards price or quality. Who, for example, ever thinks of buying a foreign-made chopping ax, or who would be able to do so, were he to desire it ever so much? Yet many are living who can remember when this widely used and indispensable implement was invariably an import, much greater in cost and poorer in make than now. So of shovels, locks, hinges, and a variety of other commodities.

In this controversy between sneer and fact, we have the best of Democratic, that is, free trade, testimony on our side—not merely the testimony of personal opinion, but the higher and better testimony of official documents. Thus, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the finances, for the year ending June 30, 1855—a report made by JAMES GUTHRIE when FRANKLIN PIERCE was President—we find the following language, which we reproduce in its published sequence, without omitting or interpolating a word:

> "Let it be considered that we manufacture all our furniture, all our carriages, wagons, steam engines, machinery for cotton factories and machine-shops, most of our leather and shoes, boots, hats, door-butts and bolts of all descriptions, bells, balances, buckles, brads, wood-saws, horse cards, castors, curtain-pins, curtain-bands, metal cocks, jack screws, currycombs, coal-hods, candlesticks, gas-fitting; and hemp, linen, coffee-mills, cauldrons, heavy and light forgings, sad-irons, flanners forks, and hat and coat wardrobe-hooks, harrows of all kinds, hollow-ware, pianos, screws, sad-irons, tailors' irons, door-knobs, fronti-piece knobs, brass kettles, locks of all kinds, iron latches, lines, lanterns, lamps, jewels, lead, cut nails, cut nails, pins, pumps, punches, pokers, sand-screens, chain, iron and copper rivets, ropes, rakes, oil-stones, wrought iron spikes, wood-saws, door springs, window springs, steelyards, scales of all descriptions, steel and brass scales, trowels of all descriptions, spoons of all descriptions, thermometers, locks, vices of all descriptions, axes, wrenches of all descriptions, iron, brass and copper wire, weather-cocks, fenders, articles, to the exclusion of the like articles from other countries."

Are these the *infant* manufactures at which free traders delight to sneer? Is there nothing to be proud of in a national sense in this liberal list of established industries? Is it so lacking in all suggestion of independence, strength, safety, plenty, progress and prosperity, that it is a fit subject for jest and ridicule, or for contempt and scorn? Is any one of the articles above enumerated higher now in price, on account of protection accorded to it in past laws, than it otherwise would have been? Rather, has not each and every one of them suffered a diminution of cost to the consumers, with a steady movement in the direction of cheapness? From first to last has not there been, in every instance, an uninterrupted tendency to approach in the marketable values of the raw material and its finished product? Is not each of these commodities, while lower in money price, of far better quality than formerly? In many cases, has not beauty of design been added to the reduction of cost, excellence of workmanship and durability of use? Overwhelmed by such cogent questions, free traders stand dumbfounded, and find no better refuge than a sneer.

But there are other powerful considerations quite as remarkable and important. How many men, women and children have found employment and support in this country in the manufacture of this long list of articles, not for a single twelvemonth, but for an extended series of years? How many barrels of flour, bushels of potatoes, pounds of meat, quintals of fish, gallons of molasses, wagon-loads of vegetables, and tons of coal have this multitude of laborers consumed during that stretch of time? What would have been the effect upon the producers of those necessaries of life, had these mechanics, operatives and factory girls, instead of earning a subsistence in the ways they did, been forced to become like producers, competing with the farmer in cultivating the soil, competing with the sailor in his piscatorial search, competing with the miner in delving for fuel? Between persons producing the same things, there can be no exchange of commodities; hence there must have ensued a speedy lapse into that lethargy of trade, of commerce, of material development, of local improvement, of intellectual progress, which so conspicuously marks a community almost exclusively agricultural. Wages would have fallen, bringing in its train a restricted, languid, doubtful, capricious market for labor. This condition of affairs becoming known in Europe, would have caused a speedy cessation of that vast tide of emigration to our shores which has proved such a powerful factor in the multiplication of our national growth and prosperity; for America would then have been deprived of that decided predominance of attractions and advantages which induces the emigrant to abandon the land of his nativity for this. With diminished population, the area of the Union would have longer remained thinly settled, and the public domain have very slowly developed into new States. So we might go on enumerating the necessarily evil consequences which would have resulted from the absence of that diversified industry the above list of home manufactures shows we possessed. If such evidences justify free traders in sneering at the protective policy as a device of the speculating, grasping few to enrich themselves at the expense of the simple, plodding, credulous many, by means wholly foreign to the legitimate sphere of government, then the sooner these visionary economists have more abundant reason to curl their lips in contempt, the better will it be for the interests of our people, and for the lasting benefit of generations to come.

A fluctuating application of the principles of protection having succeeded, fifteen years ago, in naturalizing upon our soil such a multitude of industrial pursuits, all progressive in character, how much augmented must be their number at the present time. Had there been a steady adherence to these principles by Government, thus saving community from shocks and revulsions brought on by legislation, manufacturing enterprise would not have been so much the foot-ball of an experiment in this country, and material development and commercial independence would have surmounted many obstacles which remain to be overcome. To whatever extent manufactures may be in their infancy, to the same extent does responsibility for such condition rest with the free-traders; for it is they that delay or prevent the birth of manufactures on American soil, and then, with a convenient sneer, heap the whole blame upon the shoulders of the protectionists.

The East St. Louis rolling mill turns out 90 tons daily of railroad iron, wholly of Missouri ore.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

They say in San Francisco that if all the briefs, pleadings, summonses, and other law papers which have grown out of the McGarrahan case were bound together, they would make five hundred law volumes; also, that all the fees and costs, to say nothing of bribes, would amount to at least $2,500,000. More than two dozen lawyers have been retained in it first and last.

According to Governor Holden's message the present debt of North Carolina is $30,000,000, and the interest at six per cent., with the State expenses, will require a tax of $2,500,000. The people of the State, the Governor alleges, cannot and will not submit to be taxed this sum. Impoverished by the rebellion, they repudiate their own individual debts. The Governor does not hesitate to approve this determination, and says there must be a compromise and the debt consolidated and paid accordingly. He proposes that it be reduced by issuing $15,000,000 of new bonds and calling in the old ones. What these fresh promises to pay would be worth the Governor does not say.

A Japanese pillow is nothing but a cradle rocker, broad enough to stand alone, with a semi-circular depression on the upper side. The Japanese lie at full length on the floor, place not their head but their neck in the crescent-shaped hollow on the upper side of the pillow, and rock themselves to sleep in a few minutes.

The Inman line want to get the European mails to carry at a lower rate than any other lines yet.

The Ohio Bridge Coal Company has just found a good vein of good coal at Corunna, Michigan.

During the past year the specimens of the soils in which the best tea is produced have been collected and carefully examined and compared with the soils of various portions of the United States. Many specimens of tea from China and Japan have also been compared with those of this country, and the conclusions arrived at are that there are large tracts of country in the United States in which tea can be successfully cultivated.

E. J. Jordan, connected with the British East India mail service, has come on an official mission to this country to inspect the United States postal service, and report its workings to his Government. Jordan states that in the East Indies the postal clerks, who are all natives, run as great a distance on the railroad as seven hundred miles, and are obliged to understand twenty-two different languages. He pronounces our system ahead of the postal service of England or anywhere else.

Some Englishmen recently in Paris were humiliated in a dreadful way. They had to sign a paper declaring themselves citizens of the United States before they could leave the city. Minister Washburne was the only official who could manage the business of getting out. The London correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Think of British subjects, at the British Legation, required to pass themselves off as citizens of the United States. It is enough to make Palmerston kick out of his coffin."

PERSONAL.

Prof. Albert Hopkins, of Williams College, for discoveries in astronomy, is one of the three men in the United States who have each been made a Fellow of the Royal Society.

They say Fechter's engagement as actor and manager of the Globe Theater, Boston, is for five years at $8,000 per annum.

Prof Edward S. Morse proposed to deliver twelve lectures before the Lowell Institute upon the exciting topic of "Natural History with special reference to the Lower Animals of New England," and Bostonians were so eager to hear him that all the tickets were sold in an hour.

STATE POLITICS.

A correspondent in Jefferson county writes to us as follows: "In my opinion the Pennsylvania Legislature would act wisely in selecting some one of the following named gentlemen for State Treasurer: The first choice is Hon. J. G Gordon, of Jefferson; Second, G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon; Third, Thomas J. Bigham, of Pittsburgh; Fourth, John Patton, of Clearfield; Fifth, R. Audley Brown, of Lawrence; Sixth, Hon. H. Souther, of York. Any one of the above named gentlemen would add to the strength of the party, and would make the office of State Treasurer one of honor, and not alone of profit."

The *Washington Reporter*, alluding to the contest between Coleman and Mackey for the State Treasurership, says: We shall look with interest on this fight in the Cameron camp, not caring a baubee which whips, but because it is enjoyable to see such brethren disagree. It is a great pity that Simon cannot elect both, as he will be elected to decide between them. It is probable, however, that Coleman, who cares little for the position, except to serve his master, will withdraw and allow Mackey to walk the course—provided he can do so.

Daniel Ramey, of Indiana county, declines to contest the seat in the Legislature of H. K. Sloan, though fully convinced that he honestly defeated the latter gentleman. The reason he assigns for this is pecuniary inability to meet the necessary expense of such a proceeding.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says: "It is well known—not only to his most personal and political friends—that he (General Cameron) will positively retire from public life at the expiration of his present Senatorial term—on the 4th of March, 1873."

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

There are now about sixty-four paper box makers in New York city, and some twenty-five establishments make boards or wrap paper boxes, the total production being stated at from $1,300,000 to $1,500,000. In the United States $3,000,000 would barely cover the value of paper boxes made in a single year. Of box making machines about seventy-five are sold each year. In the largest New York factory three hundred hands were employed. Five barrels of paste are used every day, and about seventy-five pounds of glue. To supply such a manufactory it takes about three hundred tons of straw board per year, and two thousand reams of lining paper in the same time; of glazed paper, about two hundred reams. Such an establishment will produce about 10,000,000 collar boxes per year, besides 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 square boxes.

The vein of magnetic iron discovered at at Winsted, Connecticut, proves to be very rich. At eight feet below the surface it shows a well-defined vein from four to six feet wide, between two solid walls of rock, runs easterly and westerly, having a dip of eighty degrees.

Richmond, Virginia, contains about sixty-one first class factories for the manufacture of ping tobacco, about twenty-one manufactories of smoking tobacco, and about a dozen first class fomnfrties—the most extensive being the Tredegar Iron Works.

One of the largest enterprises in Pittsburgh is the American Iron Works, where no less than 2,800 operatives are employed. In the item of railroad supplies the firm sells weekly some 1,250 kegs of railroad spikes; 60,000 fish bars; 120,000 bolts; 200,000 nuts; from five to a hundred tons of iron, for consumption in railroad shops, exclusive of its daily product of iron for general purposes, which averages one hundred tons. This establishment owns its own coal mines, and keeps on hand finished work ranging in value from half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

All the Ansonia, Connecticut, mills are now running on full time. Two more are to start very soon, one for the manufacture of sewing machine needles, the other for mouse traps.

The Batey & Berry skate factory, Springfield, Mass., employs twenty-five and thirty hands. They use English steel, and the club skate blade goes through twenty-six operations before boxing, the rink skate through thirty-one, the fluot plate skate through one plate ten, the clamp thirteen, and so forth.

The co-operative shoe manufactory at Vassalboro, Maine, has greatly exceeded the expectations of stockholders, and operations will be carried on more extensively.

The Great Western Manufacturing Company of Leavenworth, Kansas, is the largest iron foundry and machine works west of the Mississippi not excepting those in St. Louis. Two hundred hands are constantly employed, and the surplus capital is invariably applied to extending their facilities for business.

The manufactures of Wilmington, Del., employ $10,855,983 capital; there are 6,399 laborers, of whom 653 are females, 572 are youths, the remainder being adult males; $3,111,481, are paid in wages annually, averaging to each person $1 75 per day, the articles produced amount to $15,256,122 annually, averaging to each producer $7 72 per day. Powder and chemicals, cars and car-wheels, paper, ship building, machine work, mowers, flour, meal and iron each yield over a million dollars yearly in sales.

The Indianapolis Piano Company has a new four-story brick shop, 130x36 feet; employs forty-five men, and makes six pianos per week.

A Norwich, Conn., inventor has devised an engine to be operated by atmospheric pressure, the idea being applicable alike to marine, locomotive and stationary engines. The novel thing about it is an apparatus for keeping up the supply of air in the air tank to make up for that which enters the cylinder to work the engine.

The Winchesters of Ashburnham have determined to locate a wallet factory in Athol. A three story building, 100 by 60 feet, is proposed, 160 hands will be employed, and nine dwelling houses will be erected. Everything will be ready to commence operations by the 1st of March.

A Chicago company to make car mounting, has removed its shops to Adrian, Mich., the people there putting in a large brick manufactory and $10,000 cash into the concern as stock.

Amesbury Mills has 5,000 inhabitants, and there are eight large woolen mills, all owned by one corporation, with a capital of $1,000,000. These mills employ about 1,500 hands. There are ten or twelve carriage shops, and some weeks as many as seventy carriages are sent off.

The Joliet rolling mills, which started about three months ago, employ about 500 men, and are running night and day. They puddle about 120 tons of iron daily.

The sugar refining business was greatly over done in New York during the war, many inexperienced men putting capital into new concerns, who are now glad to sell out for what they can get.

THE Philadelphia *North American* has at last learned that Pittsburgh is going into the iron boat building in earnest, and hopes and is glad that "Pittsburgh is now about to assume her proper position at the head of the Western boat building and navigation interests." We thank our contemporary for the assurance of its care for us, but would inform it that Pittsburgh long since went "to the head" and for many successive years this district has built more boats and invested more in navigation interests than any other upon the Western rivers, and is able to and will maintain her supremacy in the coming days of iron boats. We agree with the *North American* that there is no time for squabbling, but that all must work together zealously in the cause, and commend its advice: "To our Pittsburgh friends to imitate the example of the Delaware river iron boat builders, who are actively seeking for contracts wherever a field is open to them. They are so successful in their efforts that many fine iron propellers have been already launched and are now in service, and orders are constantly coming in."

ALLIANCE, O.

Great Excitement Over the Failure of Nixon & Co.—Other Business Men Overwhelmed by the Disaster.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., November 30, 1870.

The excitement occasioned by the assignment of Nixon & Co, has not abated. The liabilities are variously estimated at from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand dollars—assets unknown. Several of our heavy business men, indorsers of Nixon & Co., have made assignments. Among them we hear reported the names of Elisha Teeters, John Miller, J. Pettit, Dr. R. P. Johnson and David Burson. Teeter's bank has been closed all day, and crowds have besieged the door clamoring to gain admittance, which was as persistently refused. Very many of our best business men are heavy losers, also many laboring men, who are not prepared for the calamity. The excitement caused by the assignment of Cyrus Nixon, of "Opera House" notoriety, where many innocent families were deprived of their just and hard earned means of support, had hardly died away till the crash of Nixon & Co. followed. SENEX.

Homes for the Laborers.

The men who work on wages are interested in anything promising to help them in getting good and cheap homes, and may find some thoughts worth considering in the following from an address on the subject by the President of the London Association of Medical Officers of Health:

For my own part, I do not hesitate to avow my belief that for the dwellings of the laboring classes in cities provision must be made by public authority, and as telegraphs, railways, and other works, begun by private individuals, and then appropriated by the State with fair compensation to the owners, so the necessary space for workmen's dwellings must be secured by the municipality, where one, as in a city like London is organized as a whole, and not merely as a federation of independent units. It is clear that, for the increased comfort of human beings, as well as individual rights in land, which is a property not of their creation, and of which they can only never can equal the demand, ought to be extinguished, with fair compensation. The fibre of the streets should be laid out by public authority; lines of sewers laid down; the height and depth of building regulated; the accumulation of more than a certain number in a given area prohibited; and this not as a dead confiscation of property (for every one should be compensated to the uttermost farthing), but, in the first place, as a necessary measure to secure wholesome dwellings, to secure proper arrangements so that the light and air and means of exercise of a population shall not be cut off, and to hinder landholders, as at present, from enriching themselves by rents extorted from the rate-paying community.

SECRETARY BELKNAP has adopted a new system of office business that cuts off yards of red tape in the future interior workings of the War Department, perceptible only to the outside public, perhaps, in the increased celerity and ease with which the public business will be dispatched, though army officers away from Washington will benefit materially by its requirements. Among various reforms proposed is one to relieve the overcrowded offices by a clearing out of the accumulated records, by an overhauling yearly of all the files of papers over twenty years standing, the selection of the positively useless from the possibly useful, the more careful and convenient preservation of the latter and the destruction of the former. Still another recommendation, and one that will be acceptable to quartermasters and other army officers in charge of government funds and property, refers to a simplification and reduction of the forms now in use. The Board contends that these forms, in number and complexity, are in excess of what are required for the protection of the government, and their preparation and transmission, as well as the subsequent correspondence sure to grow out of them, injuriously distract an officer's attention from his principal duties.

Another novelty is the addressing of official communications to the officer and not to the person, as to the President, instead of General U. S. Grant.

An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

OLD FRIEND

Has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. d*

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
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Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON

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SOLE AGENT FOR

PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

Chandeliers,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS

FOR GAS OR OIL.

The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at

WELDON & KELLY'S,

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WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, WARNER'S TIPPECANOE OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer, tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most perfect producer of pure, rich blood, and checks all chemicals, cars and car-wheels, paper, ship building, machine work, mowers, flour, meal and iron each yield over a million dollars yearly in sales.

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The Joliet rolling mills, which started about three months ago, employ about 500 men, and are running night and day. They puddle about 120 tons of iron daily.

The sugar refining business was greatly over done in New York during the war, many inexperienced men putting capital into new concerns, who are now glad to sell out for what they can get.

THE Philadelphia *North American* has at last learned that Pittsburgh is going into the iron boat building in earnest, and hopes and is glad that "Pittsburgh is now about to assume her proper position at the head of the Western boat building and navigation interests." We thank our contemporary for the assurance of its care for us, but would inform it that Pittsburgh long since went "to the head" and for many successive years this district has built more boats and invested more in navigation interests than any other upon the Western rivers, and is able to and will maintain her supremacy in the coming days of iron boats. We agree with the *North American* that there is no time for squabbling, but that all must work together zealously in the cause, and commend its advice: "To our Pittsburgh friends to imitate the example of the Delaware river iron boat builders, who are actively seeking for contracts wherever a field is open to them. They are so successful in their efforts that many fine iron propellers have been already launched and are now in service, and orders are constantly coming in."

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SUITS,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Brets, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

Cloth Sacques and Basques.

Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.

Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

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54 Wood

Basement - - -

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FURNITURE.

A New Wrinkle,

WITH NO BED BUGS.

PERRY'S PATENT FOLDING

BED LOUNGE,

SOLD ONLY BY

LEMON & WEISE

118 FOURTH AVENUE,

Where may be found a full assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

T. C. FULTON,

(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)

No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

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We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactory

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MEN AND BOYS'

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

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Greatest Variety at Low Prices.

You will find all

THE LATEST STYLES

OF THE

NEWEST FABRICS FOR BOYS,

From Three Years of Age Upward.

Glengarry Overcoats for Men and Boys.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

47 SIXTH,

(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

AT No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE

YOU CAN GET

A Stylish Garment,

Cut in the Latest Style by First-class Cutters.

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89 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield Street,

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Banner Tobacco Works.

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(LATE ST. CLAIR).

Tobacco,

CIGARS, SNUFF &c.,

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf

MADE A SPECIALTY.

Give us a Call or send us an Order. Trhs

Louisville Navy.

OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND

IN BUTTS, HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.

KNOX & ORR,

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268 Liberty Street,

Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in this market. Dealers in need of something choice should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

ELEVENTH SESSION

OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage

BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City

RAILROAD COMPANY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

All on the entire line is completed and in success ful operation. Only Twenty Miles of Track to lay a the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present traffic of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through line to the East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of bonds $1,500,000.

Price 87½ and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for account of purchaser.

W. P. CONVERSE & Co.,

54 Pine street, New York.

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d*

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE.

FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.

J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,

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Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.

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Cloths,
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Prints, Ginghams,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
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Suspenders,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Spool Cotton and
Notions Generally.

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Duquesne Savings Bank,

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Capital, $100,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also on Saturday Nights.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards, and Interest allowed. The Interest, if not drawn, will be added to the principal, thus compounding for the Depositor. By special agreement interest will be allowed on daily balances, subject to check at any time.

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Simon Beymer, Vice President, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
Thomas H. Bingham, of Bingham, Cassel & Co.
John Dowley, with R. E. Sellers & Co.
John H. Shoenberger, Turtle Creek.
Archer O'Leary, of J. J. O'Leary & Bro.
Lewis Peters, of H. Childs & Co.
J. P. Estep, of Phelps, Parke & Co.
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NO. 57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canada

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OTHER SECURITIES,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

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Open Daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of SIX Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, on JANUARY and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory,

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We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

From telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York

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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 1, 1870.

There was a good degree of buoyancy in the local market to-day, and the offerings were above the average. Some of the banks have discounted close up to their discount lines, and in the absence of any great increase in their deposits, have to lay over considerable paper. Under the very active demand for money, it is an easy matter for capitalists to put out freely any idle means they may have, and the offering being rather numerous, they are able to make a close selection. There is close scrutiny into the standing of the parties on paper now-a-days, but there is more exactness, and less "taking it for granted" about the standing of business firms, generally, who appear in the market for loans.

—The cable news for the past few days indicates a speedy termination of the war on the other side and bonds and gold show a decided weakness. The latter was nearly down to-day on the minimum point.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '64	107½	107½	107½
U. S. Bonds '65	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '67	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '68	106½	106½	106½
10-40s	106½	106½	106½
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	107½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107½
U. S. 10-40s	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	106½
Union Pacific Railroad	82½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110½

—The New York *Herald* in noticing the sudden drop in Union Pacifics, says: The confessed telegrams from Washington, asserting that the Secretary of the Treasury was about to force the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest on the currency sixes, produced a sharp decline in the various securities of that corporation, the stock running down from 92 to 82½, a decline which was an error in one respect. The currency sixes are government bonds as much as the five-twenties or ten-forties. Reference is doubtless had to the mortgage bonds retained by the government in exchange for the currency sixes and which were made a second mortgage on the road by an amendment to the original law. As to the merits of Union Pacific stock various theories exist. One impression exists that the foreclosure of the mortgage held by the government would obliterate the stock. On the other hand, it is asserted that a powerful appeal will be made to the next Congress to remit the obligations involved in the present situation, in view of the fact that the building of the railroad has enhanced the value of the government lands in the West a great deal more than the amount of currency sixes issued to assist the work. Should Mr. Scholten at Washington succeed in this scheme the bonded debt would be reduced by about $50,000,000, bringing the stock into the same position now occupied by the government interest in the road.

There was another general decline to-day on the railway stocks called at the New York Stock Exchange.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 1, 1870.	10:30 A M	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & H	92¾	92¾	92	92½	92	91⅞
Do Scrip	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Harlem	132	132	132			
Mich. Cent						
Lake Shore	93¾	93½	93	92½	92	92
Ill. Cent	135	135				
Cleve. & P	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	106	105¾
Q. & R	90	90	90	90	90	90
Do pref'd	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90⅝
Rock Isl	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
St. Paul	60	60	60	60	60	60
Do pref'd	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Wabash	42	42	42	42	42	42
Do pref'd	73	73		74		
Fort Wayne	94½	94½		94½		
Ohio & Miss	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾		42¾		
Adams Express	64½	64½		64½		
Gold	110¾	110¾		110¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	57
Catawissa, preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115¼
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	101¾

There was a sharp advance to-day in Pennsylvania Railroad stock, selling up to 61¾. Rumor says there is large purchases making on foreign orders.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory note, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 1, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather yesterday was remarkably pleasant for the season. As remarked yesterday, the swell in the rivers produced a marked effect upon trade generally, the only drawback being that the waters did not reach a sufficient height, and seem desirous to recede too soon. Business on the wharf was brisk, and things wore a cheerful aspect. We are enabled to report trade in all its varied branches, active for the season, sellers and buyers, as a general thing, not being wide apart in their views, and little trouble experienced in effecting sales. The produce market is abundantly supplied, and a good business is being transacted, so far as flour is concerned we have no change to note. The supply on and in large, and the receipts increasing grain continues to arrive freely, and prices are firm at unchanged rates. Groceries we are reported a fair trade demand; stocks are ample, and holders are not disposed to make concessions to effect sales, whilst purchasers take no more than suffices for present wants. Bacon and provisions—the old stock is well-nigh used up, and the public are in daily expectation of seeing new cured meats in the market. We have no changes to note in prices, the local market is abundantly supplied with all seasonable articles, which are disposed of at living prices.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to ashes. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Sellers quote Pots at $5½ @ 5⅝ net, 3½@4 ⅝ cent. 3½@ ⅝ lb. Pearls 6¾@7 ⅝ lb.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. Prices not very firm, at no lower. The receipts were 581 barrels. We can report sales at the following: fair to prime $2 @2 50; choice and fancy 10½ $3 25 @ 50 per barrel in store and small way.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a liberal amount of receipts and sales at 6@7½c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As remarked, the stock of old meat is about used up, and no new to be had in market, though we are reported the receipts of bulk meats. We continue to quote old hams, sugar-cured, 20½c; jobbing lots 19@20c; mess pork $25 50 @ 26 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The market was quiet with unchanged prices, and regular sales at 3@3½c ⅝ lb.

BUTTER—The market contains a good supply. We are reported sales at the following: common fair lots 20@22c; prime to choice 25@30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply being in excess of the demand, prices were weak with a declining tendency; sales in a small way at $3 50@3 75 ⅝ cwt.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10¾c ⅝ lb.

BRAN—Regular sales made at $1 75@1 25 ⅝ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@5½c per ⅝.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅝ dozen; ½-lb cans $2 75; 1-lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—Receipts 589 boxes. The jobbing dealer way as follows: Western Reserve 13½@14c; Ohio factory 13@13½c; Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16½@17c ⅝ lb.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ⅝ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½@16c; stearine 18@19c ⅝ lb.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ⅝ bbl; prime is worth $7@8 ⅝ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 00 ⅝ case, other brands sold at $5 @6 ⅝ case.

CRANBERRIES—Prices have undergone no change. We note sales from Sackett's barries at $18 00; eastern cultivated $12@15 00 per bbl.

CASH—Quiet. Prices unchanged; we note sales of standard brands at 2½c in a jobbing way and 2⅝@2¾c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ⅝ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3 @3 50 ⅝ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ⅝ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@9c for quarters and 10½@11½c for halves. Apple 7½@8c for slices; 3½@4c for cores.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales in a small way at 7½@8 ⅝ lb.

EGGS—The receipts are fully up with the demand; fresh bring 30@32c, and packed 27@28c ⅝ dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅝ box; Valencia raisins 16@18½c ⅝ pound.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last 900 barrels. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote standard grades white mixed 55@57½c; gray 52 @ 55c ⅝ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 900 barrels. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote standard grades white mixed 55@57½c; gray 52 @ 55c ⅝ lb.

FISH—Mackerel in fair demand; sales of No. 1 in bbls, $6 @6 50; No. 2 in bbls, $5 50@6; No. 3 in bbls, $5 @5 50; No. 1 in kits, $1 75@2; No. 2 in kits, $1 50@1 75; No. 3 in kits, $1 25@1 50; No. 1 in half bbls, $3 50@4; No. 2 in half bbls, $3@3 50; No. 3 in half bbls, $2 50@2 75; No. 1 in quarter bbls, $1 75@2; No. 2 in quarter bbls, $1 50@1 75; No. 3 in quarter bbls, $1 25@1 50; No. 1 in eighth bbls, $1@1 25; No. 2 in eighth bbls, 90@95c; No. 3 in eighth bbls, 75@80c; No. 1 shore in bbls, $5 50@6; No. 2 shore in bbls, $4 50@5; No. 3 shore in bbls, $4@4 50; No. 1 shore in half bbls, $2 75@3; No. 2 shore in half bbls, $2 25@2 50; No. 3 shore in half bbls, $1 75@2; No. 1 shore in quarter bbls, $1 50@1 75; No. 2 shore in quarter bbls, $1 25@1 50; No. 3 shore in quarter bbls, $1@1 25; No. 1 shore in eighth bbls, 90@95c; No. 2 shore in eighth bbls, 80@85c; No. 3 shore in eighth bbls, 70@75c; No. 1 lake trout in bbls, $5 50@6; No. 2 lake trout in bbls, $4 50@5; No. 3 lake trout in bbls, $4@4 50; No. 1 lake trout in half bbls, $2 75@3; No. 2 lake trout in half bbls, $2 25@2 50; No. 3 lake trout in half bbls, $1 75@2; No. 1 lake trout in quarter bbls, $1 50@1 75; No. 2 lake trout in quarter bbls, $1 25@1 50; No. 3 lake trout in quarter bbls, $1@1 25; No. 1 lake trout in eighth bbls, 90@95c; No. 2 lake trout in eighth bbls, 80@85c; No. 3 lake trout in eighth bbls, 70@75c; No. 1 white fish in bbls, $5 50@6; No. 2 white fish in bbls, $4 50@5; No. 3 white fish in bbls, $4@4 50; No. 1 white fish in half bbls, $2 75@3; No. 2 white fish in half bbls, $2 25@2 50; No. 3 white fish in half bbls, $1 75@2; No. 1 white fish in quarter bbls, $1 50@1 75; No. 2 white fish in quarter bbls, $1 25@1 50; No. 3 white fish in quarter bbls, $1@1 25; No. 1 white fish in eighth bbls, 90@95c; No. 2 white fish in eighth bbls, 80@85c; No. 3 white fish in eighth bbls, 70@75c; No. 1 trout in bbls, $5 50@6; No. 2 trout in bbls, $4 50@5; No. 3 trout in bbls, $4@4 50; No. 1 trout in half bbls, $2 75@3; No. 2 trout in half bbls, $2 25@2 50; No. 3 trout in half bbls, $1 75@2; No. 1 trout in quarter bbls, $1 50@1 75; No. 2 trout in quarter bbls, $1 25@1 50; No. 3 trout in quarter bbls, $1@1 25; No. 1 trout in eighth bbls, 90@95c; No. 2 trout in eighth bbls, 80@85c; No. 3 trout in eighth bbls, 70@75c.

FEATHERS—Receipts since our last 900 barrels. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote standard grades white mixed 55@57½c; gray 52 @ 55c ⅝ lb.

GRAIN—Sales are reported as follows: Oats, 531 sacks; barley, 414 sacks; wheat, 712 sacks; corn, 977 sacks. We note sales of No. 1 winter wheat at $1 15@1 18@1 20, and white at $1 20@1 30@1 35 ⅝ per bushel; sales of 1,000 bushels at the latter figure. Oats are steady, owing to the receipts falling off; prices unchanged; sales on track and from depot at 45@45½c, and from store at 48@50c. Corn—new is in demand, with sales at 61@65c for car, and 70@80c for shelled, left. Rye is in better demand; holders firm at 80@85c; buying and selling; sales 2,000 bushels at quotations. Barley—The demand was small and sales were of a mixing character. We have no changes to note in prices; spring 80@90c; fall 90@$1 00 ⅝ bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no change in prices to note. Sales are made at the following figures: Coffee—Rio, prime, 22c; prime to choice 21c; Java at 27@27½c ⅝ lb.

SUGAR—Granulated and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10¼c; B coffee 10¾c; extra C 11¼c; C 10¾c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair to prime for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12½c; new, 13c; Cuba, Muscovado 11½c; Havana, 10 to 12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ⅝ lb. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½c.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 83@90c; white honey drips, 90c; choice drips, 75@85c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and fancy, 55@60c; off grades 45@50c ⅝ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 80c ⅝ gallon; Porto Rico 65@70c; Demerara 75c.

HAY—Is arriving freely and prices are not quite so firm. We are reported sales from wagons at $22@23 ⅝ ton. Baled sold on the landing at $14@16@17 per ton.

HONEY—Market well stocked. We can report sales in a small way at 30@35c ⅝ lb.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regular way at 21@24c ⅝ lb for new crop.

LIME—In good supply; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ⅝ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ⅝ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, $1 15 ⅝ gallon; No 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Cincinnati do $1 15 ⅝ gallon.

LARD—In kegs and tubs, 15c; in buckets 16c; early last 17½c.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ⅝ cwt.

MINCED MEAT—Market well supplied; we note sales of Brooks at 14@14½c ⅝ lb.

MIXED NUTS—Chestnuts at 5@7½c ⅝ bu; hickory nuts $1 50 ⅝ bush; walnuts $1 00 ⅝ bush.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are steady; sales at 90@95c ⅝ bbl.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ⅝ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

POULTRY—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We quote nominally: Chickens at 45@50c per pair; dressed 10@12c per lb; live turkeys 75@80c each; dressed 11@13c per lb. Tame ducks 65@75c per ⅝.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 80@85c ⅝ bushel. Western Reds 75@80c; Jersey Sweets $4 25@4 50 ⅝ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

RICE—The market was firm and prices advanced fully 1c ⅝ lb.

SALT—Steady, with sales at 1¾@1¾c ⅝ lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical, olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Sales to wake in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

SEEDS—Cloverseed nominal at $6 00@6 25. Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 30@2 35 ⅝ bu.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $6 50 ⅝ gross.

SALT—We are reported sales, by the car load, at $1 60@1 65—the usual advance for small lots. Solids—Sales in bbls, 100 pounds, assorted papers $2; sal soda 3½c ⅝ lb.

TALLOW—There is a better demand, and sales of rough are reported at 6½@7c ⅝ lb.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@ 80c ⅝ bush.

VENISON—The market continues to be well supplied; prices have declined to 12c ⅝ lb, so that the trade can no longer be said dear meat.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices: Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 2, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was quiet, and there was very little done. Buyers appeared afraid to take hold; on the other hand, sellers were not disposed to make any further concessions in order to force sales. The general rise in the Allegheny will bring down a large amount of bulk, but until that arrives the sales will not be very extensive.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates: Spot 9¼c; December 9½c; January, 1871, 9½; February 9¾c; seller's option first six months 8¾@9c; buyer's option same time 10¼@10½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Spot.....9½c
1,000 bbls Spot.....9 3-16c

REFINED.

Market dull; dealers continue apart in their view; in the absence of sales we continue to quote as follows: Spot 22½@22½c; December 22½c; January and February 22½c; April to June 24c.

There is a rumor of a huge owner on oil creek, over 100,000 barrels of buyers option having been "pulled." This has produced a very material advance in the oil regions.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, December 1.—The *Herald* says: Upon to-lower creek $3 30 was the ruling bid, with sellers asking $3 33 to $3 40 for no common grade. Some wells 1½ to 2? above this, and lines was asked for gravity. On upper creek $3 05 and $3 10 was bid, with occasional sellers at $3 25 @3 30, though the majority of sellers were asking $3 12½ to $3 20.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	3 12½
1,850 bbls upper creek	3 10
250 bbls upper creek	3 10
2,000 bbls lower creek	3 30
500 bbls lower creek, 47 gravity	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 32½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,500 bbls lower creek s. o. all year	3 20
1,000 bbls lower creek b. d	3 20
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	3 45½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	3 50
500 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	3 54

NEW YORK, December 1—Closing 30th.—The market for crude in bulk continues dull; the bid with few sellers at it. Refined there is more shipping demand at steady prices; sales 1,500 bbls S. W. for short delivery at 23½; 2,500 bbls do for early December delivery at 23½. Philadelphia delivery: The demand is small; sales 2,000 bbls for prompt delivery at 22¾c, and 2,500 for December delivery at 23c.

OIL CITY, December 1—Market firm; lower creek $3 35 for irrespective, and $3 60 for heavy gravities. For Oil City delivery add 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1—Market quiet and weak; P. L. S. to W. 22c; S. W. 22½c. Crude 10¾@11c.

TITUSVILLE, December 1.—Market on upper road is unsettled, holding at $3 20; parties are calling their B. O. and calls to-day. The market feels panicky.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 1—Market quiet and unchanged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 1—Market firm; $3 30 offered for regardless and $3 45 for gravity; holding at $3 50.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Spot 22¼c; December, 22¾; January and February 22½c; March 23¼c; sales 8,000 barrels December at 22¾; and 1,000 March at 23½c.

NEW YORK, December 1, 12:30 P. M.—Crude still held at 10¾c, but no sales above 10½c. Refined firm at 23c, with several small sales at that. The vast amount of crude oil being called on the creek to-day make this market very quiet.

OIL CITY, December 1.—Sales Oil City at $3 60 @3 75; sales Lower Creek at $3 35@3 50. Market quiet but very firm.

ROUTLEDGE & Co.'s December 1—Market quiet and dull; offerings $2 35 for inspection; sales of 3,000 bbls this figures; $3 45 is bid for gravity.

TITUSVILLE, December 1—Market quiet at $3 15.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1 5 P. M.—Refined, Spot 22¾c; first half, December, 22½@22¾c; last half, 22½c; January to March 22¾c; March 23¾c. Crude 10½c.

NEW YORK, December 1, 4 P. M.—Crude: market firmer, and still quoted at 10¾c. Refined: market rather firm—contracts 23c; cargoes show a slight advance; we quote at 23½@23¾.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard Oil Works	741	Vesta Oil Works	993
Diamond Oil Works	205	Brilliant Oil Works	96
Jack & Co	80	Commercial Works	80
Parker Oil Works	400	Model Oil Works	40
H W C Tweedle	441	Penn Oil Works	592
Valley Oil Works	240	Penn Oil Works	72
Roper Refinery	148	Commercial Works	74
David Hoffman & Co	74	Eagle Oil Works	74
W H Howard	25	W Flack	74
Total			4,859

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

J Munhall to Standard oil work, 74 bbls, Duncan & Young to Vesta oil work, 966 bbls, Duncan & Young to Citizens oil works, 276 bbls, O S Goldrick to Brilliant oil works, 420 bbls, O S Goldrick to Jack Bros, 80 bbls, D C Herbst to Commercial oil works, 80 bbls, D C Herbst to Model oil works, 40 bbls, Duncan & Young, to Model oil works, 476 bbls, Thomas Hughes to H W C Tweedle, 148 bbls, Shoenberger & Co to Penn oil works, 592 bbls, Thos Chess to H W C Tweedle, 74 bbls, D C Herbst to Model oil works, 80 bbls, Levi Bepler to Spray oil works, 74 bbls, J R Barbour to Commercial oil works, 74 bbls, J H Barbour to Young to Roper Refinery, 148 bbls, Duncan & Bly & co, 74 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R., November 29

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., December 1, 1870.

Standard oil, works, 362 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Ref & Stor Co, 258 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H Kochler & Co, 50 bbls to Warfle, King & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 50 bbls parafine to W G Lard, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 152 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A B Mills, 55 bbls parafine to W Lincoln & Co, Boston.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,223 bbls.
Total Parafine.....105 bbls.
Total.....1,328 bbls.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 1.—Tobacco—sales of 6 hhds at 5@7½c for lugs and 8@14c for leaf. Flour—Extra is common to good leaf. Bagging firm at 26c. Cotton weak; middlings 14½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 25. Grain dull but unchanged. Hogs firmer, ranging from $5 @5 40. Provisions firmer; feeling unchanged. Whisky dull at 88c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 1.—Cotton firm at 14¼c; receipts 3,580 bales; shipments 2,405 bales; stock by actual count 38,796 bales. Flour firm; superfine winter $5 75@6 00. Corn scarce at 65@67½c. Oats 45@50c. Lard 14@15½c. Pork $25 50. Bulk shoulders 16c; sides 12c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110¾.

NEW YORK, December 1—P. M.

GOLD.

The absence of cable news to-day, both in regard to the war and foreign markets, has considerably restricted operations in gold, which, however, has been weak with all sales between 110¾@110¾. Loans 1 to 3 per cent; borrowing and 2 to 5 carrying. Clearances $50,000,000.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 9@¾.

MONEY.

Market easy at 6@5 ⅝ cent. The advance in the rate to 6 per cent yesterday afternoon seems to have been entirely artificial. Shipments of specie to day $433,000

GOVERNMENTS

Inactive to-day, and generally a shade lower than Wednesday.

Coupons, 1881	113½	5-20s 1867	109½
5-20s 1862	107½	5-20s 1868	109¼
5-20s 1864	107½	Currency 6s	118½
5-20s 1865, new	106½	Currency 6s	119¼

STATE SECURITIES

Neglected.

Missouris	93½	Virginia, old	56½
Tennessee, old	69½	North Carolina, old	47½
Tennessee, new	69½	North Carolina, new	36
Virginias, new	63½		

STOCKS.

Railway speculation was rather quiet this afternoon, although the market was generally steady at the close. Rock Island was the chief feature, and advanced from 110¾ to 111¼. In miscellaneous shares Western Union was the favorite, and advanced from 42¾ to 44¾. It is noticeable that no effect whatever was produced on Central Pacific securities by the reports of the past few days. The managers of trunk railroads in the West have appointed a committee to perfect a plan for pooling the earnings of the different competing points West.

Western Union Tel	43½	North western	86¾
Quicksilver	4¾	Do preferred	81¾
Mariposa	1½	Ohio & Miss	31¾
Do preferred	10½	N. J. Central	108
Pacific Mail	42¾	St. Paul	60
Wells-Fargo	82	Do preferred	81¾
A. M. Express	64½	Erie	24¾
United States Express	61	Do preferred	74
Pacific Express	93	Reading	101¾
N. Y. Central	91½	Terre Haute	16
N. Y. Central Scrip	91¾	Do preferred	48
Erie	24¾	Rock Island & Alton	110
Do preferred	48¾	Do preferred	117
Harlem	130	Cleveland & Pittsburg	94½
Do preferred	130	C. C. & I. C	90
Hudson River	124	Cleveland & Quincy	137
Michigan Central	120	Lake Shore	92¾
Clave & Pitts	104½	Illinois Central	135

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 1, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet but firmer.

WHEAT—Active and advanced 3¼@3½c; sales at 91@91 ⅝c for No 2 spring; this afternoon active at $1 06¾.

CORN—Dull and declined 2c; sales at 31c for No 2 mixed. This afternoon unchanged.

OATS—Firm and 1½c higher, closing firm at 38½c for No 2.

RYE—Firm at 80½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Active and 10c higher, closing firm at $5 @5 20 for Yorkers and Norwegians; Philadelphias unchanged. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 20½@21c; extra 22c; prime 21½@21¾c; white 22@22½c; prime mess $17 50@18; new $21@22. Mess beef $12 50@13 50; extra $14@15; extra mess $15@16 50; extra India mess $22@23. Beef hams $21@22. Prime mess $25@27. India mess $30@32 hams in pickle 12c. Lard quiet and weak; 12½@13c for steam; 13c for kettle rendered. Butter unchanged. Cheese 13@15c.

LATEST—Flour in speculative demand and prices higher; sales at $6 75@6 80. Wheat—No 2 nominally; No 1 ¾c per number? Corn—No 1 mixed 76@76c; old 84@85c. Pork quiet and unchanged in values. Provisions unchanged. Lard unchanged. Eggs unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Beeves come forward more freely, and prices are weak, with a declining tendency. We quote nominally: Extra at 9c; prime at 8½@8¾c; good at 8@8½c; fair at 7½@8c; common at 6½@7½c; dull; bulls selling at 5c. Illinois steers sold at 12c, to dress at the lowest some of the cattle at 10c, to dress at the lowest some of the cattle at 9c. Sheep moved very slowly, with 4,100 head to-day left in the pens unsold. We quote nominally: Extra prime to extra at 5½@6c; a car of 113 lbs Canadas selling at the latter price; a car of 118 lbs Illinois at 6c; a car of 73 lbs Ohio at 5c; and a car of 112 Illinois at 6c; fair at 4½@5c; Canada lambs 5c, and some 72 lbs at 6½c; lambs sell at 6@6½c.

Hogs number 1,800 head to-day; they were a little firmer. Live sold at 6½@7c, and dressed 8½c for heavy, 9c for medium, and 9½@10c for light.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—Cotton dull and declined middling 12c. Flour dull but unchanged; family $4 60@5 10. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 red winter $1 16@1 16. Corn steady at 50@53c. Rye firm at 85c. Oats active and advancing; No 2 at 40@41c. Barley 2 46@49c; choice white 56c. Barley steady at $1@1 05. Provisions—Pork dull and lower at $25 50@25 75. New Orleans 39@42c. Molasses scarce and firm; choice 70@75c. Sugar—Orleans 11@12c; quiet and weak at 8@9c. Lard quiet steady at $1 @12 12½. Bulk meats—Shoulders 8½@8¾c; sides 12½@12¾c; declined; heavy receipts depress the market; prime to choice sides 13@13½c; sugar cured 13½@14c; demand good at full prices. Whisky—Demand good at full prices, 90½@91c; the shipping demand quiet and unchanged at $1 @1 01. Flax seed quiet at $2 30@2 35. Pork quiet and weak at $19. Lard firm; steam 13½c; kettle 14c. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; clear rib sides 13c; clear sides 13½c; hams 15½c; horse radish $2 50@3 00; demand, dogs in good demand at full prices; all sold; $6 00@6 50 for small, 9 00@10 00 for large. Receipts 6,000 head. Greenmeat—an advance asked but none established. Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head; sides 8½@8¾c; hams 10@10½c, one latter for light. Sugar cured—Shoulders 8½@8¾c; sides 13½@13¾c; dull and receding at 8@8½c. Good 10@c. Exchange par. Money active at 8@10 ⅝ cent.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—Cotton dull and a shade lower. Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine winter $4 75@5 00; extra winter $5 25@5 50; double extra winter $5 75. Wheat steady; No 2 red winter $1 12@1 13. Corn dull and declined; yellow and mixed 35c; white 36c. Oats firm and higher; No 2 at 40@40½c. Rye steady at 80@81c. Barley steady at 90@95c. Whisky steady at 90c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $25 50@26 00. Lard steady at 12½@12¾c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 8½@8¾c; clear rib sides 12½@12¾c; clear sides 13@13½c. Bacon—Shoulders 9½@9¾c; clear rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear sides 14@14¼c. Hogs steady at $5 70@5 80. Cattle unchanged at $2 00 @5 00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The dry goods market, as usual at this season, is devoid of spirit, and but little activity is looked for in any department until the middle of January. Printing cloths are firm at 7¼c for; calicoes are steady and in fair demand at 16½@12c; regular makes of Amoskeag 8½c; delaines steady at 35c; standard ginghams at 30c; fancy do steady; quiet 9@12c; cotton flannels at 18@23c. Woolens—Satinets steady and in fair demand at 65@90c; cassimeres 120@150c; beavers 150@175c; doeskins 175@225c; flannels steady and in fair demand at 40@45c; blankets $4@6 per pair; shawls steady at 75@$1 50; hosiery and gloves firm; prints unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1 40@1 42; Ohio $1 42@1 43; amber $1 45@1 46. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats $4@55c. State and Western 45@50c. Provisions—Conversions would have to be made to sell; mess pork $25 25. Lard 13½c. Whisky $1 01 @1 02; refined 22c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 90c for iron bound.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 1.—Flour quiet and weak; family at $6 50@7 25. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 40@1 50. Corn—No 1 white 70@72c; yellow 72@73c. Oats steady at 51@52c. Rye quiet at 75 @85c. Hay Pork $25. Bacon—Clear rib 12½c; sugar cured 13½c. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 1.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced 2c; No 1 white Michigan $1 25; Amber Michigan $1 19; No 1 amber Illinois $1 19. Corn dull and declined 2c; No 1 58c; No 2 53c; no grade 48c; new high mixed 50c; new low mixed 49c; new yellow 52c. Oats dull and declined 1c; No 1 at 39½c; No 2 at 37½c. Rye reversed steady at $5 90. Freight dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 1.—Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 @ 96½c; No 2 @ 95. Oats—No 2 nominal at 46c. Corn entirely nominal. Rye dull and nominal. Dressed hogs $7 25@7 50. Freights to

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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1870. NO. 67.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

FRENCH VICTORIES CLAIMED

The Prussian Reports Quite Adverse.

The Loire Army Battling.

Gambetta Praises Trochu and Ducrot.

King William Announces German Successes.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

England Accepts the Proposed Conference.

Probable Peaceable Solution of the Question.

ENGLAND.

Movements of the French.

LONDON, December 2—Dispatches from Paris, dated November 29th, say the operations by the French commenced yesterday at different points around the city. General Ducrot, with a large force moved out of Paris and occupied Montmedy, which, however, he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest of the fighting was done at Champigny, Brie, Villiers and Sarmaxen. The French are now renewing the attack in the south. A dispatch from Tours, dated Thursday, December 1, says the news of the successful sorties around Paris had caused the most indescribable excitement.

The Losses—Vinoy Cuts the Prussian Lines—Secret Postoffice Discovered at Strasburg.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 2—The German losses in the sorties on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were 157 officers and 5,800 men killed and wounded. The French losses, partially ascertained, were 8 60, but additional reports will swell the number of French losses.

A dispatch received from Tours says General Vinoy, with the First Corps, got wholly through the German lines on the south, and effected a junction with a portion of De Aurilles's forces advancing from the south-west.

A Berlin dispatch says that a secret postoffice, maintaining regular communication between Strasburg and Tours by way of Basle, has been discovered at Strasburg.

The French Have the Military Preponderance.

The *Telegraph* says the French have won a great advantage in the departments of the Seine and Marne, and now possess a military preponderance never enjoyed since the opening of the campaign. A special from Tours says official dispatches announce that Generals Trochu and Ducrot completely routed the Prussians between Brie and Villiers and Champigny le Rol. Ducrot is now encamped fifteen miles from Paris. The French loss exceeds 2,000. There have been sudden rises in the rivers Loire and Cher. The former has risen five feet and the latter seven feet. Sedan had frost now prevails.

French Sortie Defeated.

LONDON, December 2, 3 o'clock, a telegram, dated Chateau le Piper, Wednesday, says the Second and Third Wurtemburg brigades, with the Seventh Prussian brigade, defeated a sortie of the French, made in the direction of Bry and Mesell after five hours fighting. The Germans took 200 prisoners. The German losses were as follows: six officers killed, and thirty-four wounded, and 700 rank and file killed and wounded.

Rumored Successes of Garibaldi.

LONDON, December 2.—It is reported that General Garibaldi has had great successes at Autun. Neither official nor full details are out.

Concentration of French Forces.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times* this morning has a special dispatch from Berlin, dated yesterday, to the following effect: Reports of the whole of the French forces are now concentrated between Lyons and Paris. If defeated their retreat upon Lyons is probable. Lyons is a strongly fortified city, and well provisioned.

Movements of the Army of the Loire.

LONDON, December 2—Later news has been received from Tours relative to the movements of the army of the Loire. The movement of the army began Wednesday, and was directed by the Minister of War. The first engagements were favorable. General Chanzy left his position next day and found the Prussians intrenched at Gallerouville, Terminiers and Gimers. He immediately gave battle, which was not ended when night. The Prussians were compelled to retire, and the positions held by them were captured by the French, where they encamped that night. The French artillery was well handled. The German loss was heavy and the French light.

Priests Inciting French Rustics to the Murder of Prussians.

LONDON, December 2.—The *Times* has a special telegram from Berlin, dated yesterday, giving a state of affairs in the interior of France. The priests in the rural districts, prompted by Dupanloup, are preaching against the Prussians and Germans. The rustics are consequently terribly incensed against the invaders. The German patriots in the valley of the Loire are in a state of constant fear and holding. Prussian bearers of dispatches are killed when these are strongly and innocent looking persons in sight. Many of these priests have been captured by the Prussians, and will be brought to trial.

Rumored Junction of Trochu's and Put-nalne's Forces.

LONDON, December 2—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Tours, dated the 1st, says: The army of the Loire has effected a junction with General Trochu's forces from Paris.

The Germans under Prince Frederick Charles are retiring before the united armies. It is said Trochu has with him outside the walls three hundred cannon.

A dispatch from Prince George of Saxony has been received by the King of Saxony. It describes the fighting at Noisey and Villiers, in which the Saxon troops took part, and states that the French were repulsed and driven out of the suburbs between the villages, leaving behind a hundred prisoners. The French attacking force numbered about 50,000. The loss of the Saxons in killed was twelve officers and one hundred privates. The King of Wurtemburg has sent a dispatch to General Oberwitz congratulating him on the gallantry displayed by the Wurtemburg troops.

Later accounts increase the loss of the Wurtemburgers to 1,500.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* attributes the frequent breaches of parole by the French officers to the machinations of the French Government.

Charleville Burnt by the Prussians.

LONDON, December 2—The Prussians have burned the town of Charleville, because the franc-tireurs of the place fired upon them as they approached. The Germans are still in force at Boulogy Court.

Prussian Terms of Capitulation of Paris.

LONDON, December 2—A special correspondent of the *London World* at Versailles, the 28th ult., that if the army of Orleans should capitulate Paris would be summoned to surrender within three days. The following terms of surrender will be offered: The entire force of the Garde Mobiles are to become prisoners of war; the National Guards and irregulars to be allowed to return to their homes, after an infantile like; the forts, cannons and munitions of war to be given up to the victors, and the regular garrison permitted to march out with the honors of war. If these terms are refused the bombardment of the forts will immediately follow the refusal.

Advices from Paris to the 21t ult. say that mortality is increasing, and that the calculations made show that the provisions will last from eight to one hundred and five days.

Heavy Firing at Charenton—Another Account of the Sorties from Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 2—To-day there is heavy firing in the direction of Charenton. The weather is bright and the ground hard and favorable for army movements. The German troops are near Orleans.

Your correspondent at Orleans telegraphed at eight A. M. to-day: The army of the Loire at this moment is marching from Orleans. Letters and leaving Orleans. The Prussians are concentrated between Johnville and Pithiviers. The correspondent of the *Journal de* Versailles telegraphs on the 30th ult.: A sortie was attempted against Choisy le Roi and Villejuif attacks upon Montrouil and Bezons would have been pushed home had the Prussian lines permitted. The French began a movement against Bezons in the middle of the night of the 29th by a heavy cannonade from Mont Valerien, to cover bridges across the Seine. A smaketry fire was exchanged between the belligerents on the opposite side of the river and the whole Prussian force on the peninsula of Carrieres. Meantime, the French were preparing an attack on Montrout with their infantry, moving up from Montrouge. When the guns of the new outworks at Mont were over of this attack commenced at eight o'clock yesterday morning. The Prussians had only one only shelled and detachments of Garde Mobile began a skirmishing fire. Meanwhile the batteries and a large force of the line infantry soon advanced to their support. The Saxe commandes and fifth corps engaged with the French gunboats on the Seine, which took part in the action and shelled the Saxons. There were two or three crude attacks on Montrout, as if to storm the Prussian works, but the French reports were not pronounced as to give the idea that no orders had been issued to attempt to storm the position in strong force, and the French officers were continually exposing themselves to hold their troops steady, and suffered much from the Jagers' fire. About noon the fire from Fort Valerien slackened, and the Mobiles were withdrawn.

The sortie against Choisy le Roi began a little later than the feint against Montrout. About twenty battalions came out at nine o'clock from Villejuif and advanced on the position of the Sixth Prussian Corps. The guns of the new works at Villejuif supported the attack by an incessant fire, reaching mainly the right of the second Bavarians and inflicting slight losses. The first advance of the French movement was conducted with great energy, but the French speedily received a check from the sharp fire of the besieging forces, notwithstanding the great exertions of their officers, and the attacking battalions were thrown into disorder and their supports failed to arrive. The affair was over in two hours. The Germans are in excellent spirits at the prospect of active work, the troops singing, and the bands playing.

FRANCE.

Ducrot's Sortie.

TOURS, *December 2.*—The *Moniteur* of this city has the following details: On the morning of the 9th ult., the first sortie of the French garrison of Paris was begun at Choisey Le Roi, L'Hoy and Chevilly. The battle in that neighborhood lasted a l night on the 29th, and till the next night. Gen. Ducrot then crossed the Marne and occupied Mesnil, subsequently he evacuated that point and engaged the enemy at Champigny, fighting his way to Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, and crossed that river by eight pontoon bridges, and maintained his position on the bank. He took two guns from the Prussians. He has since taken a position at Thenay.

Heavy Engagement.

TOURS, December 1, Midnight.—The Army of the Loire has been engaged with the Prussians to-day. The position of the latter extended from Chateau Dun, where their right was posted, through Johnville to Tonry, and from there to Pithiviers and Beune La Rolande. Their second line from the rear extended from Fontainebleau, by way of Montereau and Ville Neuve to Troyes, where it joined the first French line.

Evacuations of Amiens Denied.

LILLE, December 1.—The Prussians have entered Albert in the department of Somme, eighteen miles from Amiens. The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans under Gen. Manteuffel is denied.

Successful Advance of the French Left.

TOURS, December 2.—General Chanzy reports the successful advance of the French left yesterday. The French carried the first Prussian line, and afterwards their position at Nonneville Villepaine and Faverolles. The Prussians retreated on Laigne and Chateau Canbrien.

Tours Intensely Excited.

TOURS, December 1, Evening.—The city is intensely excited. M. Gambetta praised Generals Trochu and Ducrot for successful sorties, and also reiterated the statement that the French victory had compelled the hasty evacuation of Amiens, and that the Germans from that point were hastening to the assistance of the besieging army.

Army of the Loire Advancing.

LAVAL, December, 2—Gambetta has publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has successfully resisted the attack on the left and right wings, and is now moving. Chanzy's bulletin continues: "Victory now favors the French." To Deums are being chanted here and at Tours.

LAVAL, December 2.—The city is overjoyed with dispatches from Gambetta announcing great success at Paris where sorties were made in force defeating the Prussians along the whole line. The line of battle was many miles in extent. A great number of prisoners and cannon have been captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Trochu, Ducrot and Vinoy.

Evacuation of Amiens.

Gambetta, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuations of Amiens by the Prussians, who hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German army.

PRUSSIA.

Official Dispatch from King William.

BERLIN, December 2.—King William, telegraphs to the Empress the following:

"VERSAILLES, November 30.—The Sixth corps yesterday repulsed a sortie near L'Hoy, on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken and several hundred dead and wounded left on the field. The French also made sorties on the position of the Wurtemburgers and Saxons at Bonnail, Champigny and Villiers, to the east and southeast of Paris. The positions were taken by the French but were retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made at the north and west, and at St. Denis against the Fourth corps. The enemy in each case were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases, remained at Versailles, as it was a central point.

"WILHELM."

Dispatch from Gen. De Tripping.

BERLIN, December 2.—The following dispatch from General De Tripping, commander of the Seventh Prussian corps, just received, and dated Thursday, says: "A great sortie occurred yesterday. The French moved out against the Prussians and Wurtemburgers early in the morning, supported by a heavy cannonade of their forts. General's Trochu and Ducrot commanded, leading one hundred and twenty thousand men. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon the French were repulsed by the IX xth corps, and retired subsequently at three o'clock in the afternoon. The Wurtemburgers, Prussian Guard reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were attacked by the French. The latter were again defeated. The German losses were trifling."

The Losses Before Paris.

VERSAILLES, December 1, via BERLIN and LONDON, December 2.—The French corps is killed and wounded and prisoners in yesterday's sorties were severe. They have just asked a truce for several hours to bury their dead. Dalcessal's brigade of the Second corps lost two officers and 700 men. The Saxon loss is unreported. All is quiet before Paris.

German Unity.

BERLIN, December 2.—The Federal Council has ratified the convention providing for the union of the kingdom of Bavaria with the Confederation, and the Bavarian Diet will meet on the 10th to take action on the treaty.

The New Loan in Germany.

BERLIN, December 2.—The *Horsen Zeitung*, yesterday, says the proposed consolidated issues of the new loan has been accepted.

BAVARIA.

Von der Tann Defeats the Army of the Loire.

MUNICH, December 2.—A dispatch has just been received here, announcing that General Von der Tann defeated the French army of the Loire on the first, in several successive battles, west of Orleans and Tours.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

England Surrenders to Russia.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, December 2.—The London *Standard* warns England that the Gladstone ministry is preparing for an infamous and disastrous capitulation to Russia. The position is one of resistance, the conference has been accepted without the withdrawal of the Russian note. To-morrow meeting of the powers will be a virtual submission to all Russia asks.

Acceptance of the Proposed Conference by All the Powers.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—President Grant is warmly congratulated by the Czar on his offer of the assistance of the American fleet. Gen. Schenck has been instructed by his government to accept the proposal for a conference, but the date of the meeting has not yet been fixed.

Austria Objected.

VIENNA, December 2.—Vienna was at first selected as the place for holding the Conference, but Austria objected. Preliminary discussions will involve questions other than those connected with the Paris treaty of 1856.

Pacific Solution Assured.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 2.—The pacific solution of the Black Sea question is assured to-day.

A New Treaty to be Proposed.

BERLIN, December 2.—It is asserted that at the conference which has been called for the settlement of the Eastern question a new treaty will be proposed, entirely all reference to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

The English Note to France.

TOURS, December 2.—The members of the government here have referred to their colleagues in Paris the English note asking France to take part in a conference on the Eastern question.

Conclusion of Gortschakoff's Note.

Special to The Tribune.]

LONDON, December 2.—The conclusion of Gortschakoff's note is as follows: "We are persuaded that fresh guarantees would be found in the renewal of the permanent concert of the principles existing between the two powers which are most directly interested, and their mutual relations would be more firmly established on the basis of good and solid understanding. You are desired, Monsieur le Baron, to read this dispatch and leave a copy with him. The principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty has expressed to the regret that he would feel if this dissension should disturb the harmony existing between the sovereigns and to maintain between the two countries. Be good enough to express to His Excellency how sincerely regret would be shared by the Imperial Cabinet. We believe that that friendship between the two governments is essentially useful to the two countries, as well as to the peace of the world. It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen this friendship during late years grow more and more close and cordial. The grave circumstances in which Europe finds herself at this moment, seem to us to make it more desirable than ever.

"GORTSCHAKOFF."

Russell's Interview with Bismarck.

Special to the Herald.]

FRANKFORT, December 2.—Odo Russell's interview with Bismarck was of a diplomatic character. He represented to the Chancellor that England would fight upon an arbitrary breach of treaty by Russia. The Prussians are to England implied in the tone adopted by the Russian Government. Bismarck was very kind urged a conference, but with the object of backing up Russia's demands. Russia proposed Constantinople or St. Petersburg as the place for the conference, but Bismarck makes boast of favoring England by fixing London. Gortschakoff wants the credit of yielding this point, and at the same time only regards a conference as superfluous and formal.

POLITICAL.

BOSTON, December 2.—At a meeting of the Republican Ward and City Committee, held this evening, Geo. Carpenter was nominated Republican candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 2.—Charles O. Capin has been nominated by the Republicans to-night for Mayor.

A Coal Miner Commits Suicide Because He Could Get No More Whisky.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 2, 1870.

Joseph Elliott, a coal miner, committed suicide at Coalbury, a few miles from this place, last night, by hanging himself to a tree. He was found soon after by his son, but life was extinct. He had been drinking to excess the last week, but yesterday morning his friends refused him liquor, which, it is thought, caused him to do the deed.

Highway Robbery in West Virginia—A Man Relieved of $1,050 by Footpads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LA GRANGE, O., December 2, 1870.

Mr. David Miller, living about two miles from Wellsburg, W. Va., on the Wellsburgh and Bethany turnpike, while returning home from Wheeling last night, was stopped on the road by four men, who pulled and robbed him of $1,050. He was found lying by a neighbor. There is no clue to the robbers.

Boiler Explosion Near Franklin, Pa.—Two Men Seriously Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., December 2, 1870.

A boiler exploded to-day at Marshall's well, on the Hoover farm, two miles below Franklin. Two brothers named Miller, who were running the well, were seriously burned. They are expected to recover.

J. B. H.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Tarian Insurrection—Change in the Austrian Cabinet—Disappearance of the Vomito in Spain—The Late Papal Demonstration in Dublin, &c., &c.

Tarian Insurrection.

LONDON, December 2.—A dispatch just received here from Shanghai, November 8th, says: A Tarian insurrection had occurred in Mongolia. Twenty thousand insurgen's were threatening the town of Oora, the capitol city of the province. Forces armed with Russian rifles had gone to oppose the movement.

Resigned.

VIENNA, December, 2.—The *Freie Presse* this morning announces the first resignation from the Cabinet. Baron Kuhn Von Kuhnenfeldt, Minister of War has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Marshal Etelsheim Gyull has already been appointed his successor.

Spain Vomit.

MADRID, December 2.—The vomit has entirely disappeared from Valencia, Alicante and Barcelona.

The Papal Demonstration at Dublin.

LONDON, December 2.—The demonstration at Dublin yesterday for sympathizing with the Pope, was well supported by members of Parliament and other influential persons.

The Wrecked "Union."

LONDON, December 2.—The passengers, baggage and a portion of the cargo of the steamship Union have been saved.

Acquatic.

The Oxford Eight have sent, as usual, a challenge to the Camoridge Club for an annual boat race.

Affairs at Tien-Tsin Satisfactory.

LONDON, December 2.—A telegram, received at the Foreign Office to-day from Mr. Wade, Secretary of Legation at Pekin, dated November 16, says M. Rochemart, the French Minister, had returned from Tien-Tsin, where public difference has been restored, and affairs in its satisfaction with the new Governor-General. The British, American, French and perhaps Russian gunboats will remain at Tien-Tsin during the winter.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 2.—Consols 93¾@93⅞. Bonds quiet; 5 20's of '62 88¾; do '67's 87½; do 67's 90; 10-40's 87. Stocks quiet; Erie 21; Illinois 113½.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9d; Orleans 9¼d.

California wheat 11s 6d; spring 10s; winter 10s 9d.

Flour 25s.

Corn—No 2 mixed new 31s 6d. Oats 2s 10d. Provisions firmer; mess pork 107s 6d; beef—new 122s 6d; Cumberland middles 53s.

Crude petroleum 10½d; refined is 5¾d.

AVENGING WOMAN.

The Case of Elizabeth McQuigg, who Killed Her Seducer, Nolled.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

On the opening of the court this morning, the case of Elizabeth McQuigg was called. She was indicted on the same charge as her brother, John, who was acquitted last night. Judge Wright said: "It would not be proper for me to say what the finding of the jury in John McQuigg's case should have been on the law and testimony in that case, but this I will say, that if the jury found that the real man Daniel McQuigg, they certainly would not convict Elizabeth McQuigg, and that he would take the responsibility of suggesting to the prosecutor to enter a nolle prosequi." The prosecutor, Major Cherrington, said: "I have the greatest pleasure for the suggestion of the Court, but I believed the allegations of the indictment were true, that a jury of twelve men might say Elizabeth McQuigg should go acquitted, but I will not, and decline entering a nolle." The Judge of the Court replied that he would take the responsibility, and would therefore direct that a nolle be entered.

This case originated in the shooting of Presley Berham, by Elizabeth McQuigg, about a year ago, for seducing and then abandoning the girl. It was proved, that the latter, when the shooting was done, and both were charged with the crime, if he could called death, "this only is the tragedy in which one woman loses her honor and brings disgrace and shame upon her father's family, and the seducer loses his life. The case throughout has been an exciting one, and was ably conducted by counsel on both the prosecution and defense. Another is added to the list of cases wherein the jury vindicates the honor of a fam'y does so at the peril of his life, and that no jury can be induced to convict a man who does right to avenge the wrong and wash out the dishonor, even in the blood of the wrong doer.

H.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

James Phillips, of Allen county, Ohio, while intoxicated drove a cart off a bridge on Wednesday night, and was killed.

Two boys, John McKeown and John Panch, fell from the steamer Abeona, at Cincinnati, Saturday night, and were drowned.

The San Francisco Mercantile Library made $310,122 by its lottery.

The rainy season in California has set in, dispelling the anxiety about the crops next season.

Five prisoners attempted to escape from the Nevada State Prison Thursday. One was killed, three recaptured, and the last captured after a desperate struggle.

The home government has accepted the resignation of Captain-General Rodes, of Havana, on account of failing health. He will sail for Spain about the 20th.

The Tycoon of Japan's exploring expedition has arrived at Tehuantepec.

The total revenue receipts of the Louisville, Ky., district for November were $45,186 89; sales of tobacco were delivered in November, 1,709 hhds.; rejected, 166 hhds.; amount of sales, $126,191 36.

Hon. William M. Evarts delivered an oration in the Boston last night, and Wm. Everett read an ode in commemoration of the graduates of the Boston Latin School who fell in the late war.

The trial of Thomas G. Gerrish, late City treasurer of Lowell, Massachusetts, for embezzling the city funds, resulted yesterday in his discharge in an order issued by his counsel to the form of indictment.

Col. W. D Washington, pointer of the "Birth of Latter Day Saints," and who was a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, died Thursday night of paralysis.

It is reported in Montreal that the Messrs. Allan, proprietors of the Allan line of ocean steamships, are negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Transportation Company's steamers.

Miss Josephine Calliday, who was so badly injured at Monmouth, Ill., on Thursday, by the running away of a horse attached to a wood-hauling sled, last evening from the effects of her injuries. Miss Mary Grady, another of the young ladies who were thrown from the sled, is in a critical condition. The fireman, who maliciously started the horse, is under arrest, charged with, for the purpose of frightening the horses, will be arrested and tried for manslaughter.

James Duff, of Pontiac, Ill., Treasurer of the State Reform School located at that place, has failed, with $50 000 of the school funds in his possession. The State is perfectly secure in his bondsmen.

Governor Merrill, of Iowa, has tendered the position of President of the Iowa State University as Professor of Political Economy and Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois. It is understood Mr. Bateman will decline the place.

Cattle shipments from the West continue lively. Fifteen car loads went East from Omaha yesterday.

The foundation of the walls on the new Custom House and Postoffice at Omaha is now above ground and almost completed.

The National Land Company of Colorado are laying their lands in Fruita, on their soiles on this friendship during late years grow more and more close and cordial. The grave circumstances in which Europe finds herself at this moment, seem to us to make it more desirable than ever.

The weather throughout the Western States and Territories is reported fine, and only a slight fall of snow in some places reported.

A Leavenworth, Kansas, telegram of yesterday says: The Grand Jury found seven indictments against John Speer, the defaulting ex-Collector of internal revenue, of this State, and five against his deputy, Lewis Emmett. One of the indictments against Speer is for perjury.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening appointed a committee to memorialize Congress for a subsidy for the projected Australian Steamship Line.

Judge Stanley, of the San Francisco County Court, yesterday evening decided that the Mercantile Library was incorporated in 1868, and consequently did not repeal the anti-lottery law, and annulled that law would be void for trial all parties in any way assisting in the lottery schemes.

It is feared the ship Cremore, from San Francisco for Liverpool, is lost.

City of Mexico dates to November 20th, via Havana, state that during the discussion on the Zona Libre on the 14th, a fight took place, Alvegen, member for Tamaulipas, was killing of the Minister of War, when Galasto, member for Matamoras, walked up and struck Alvegen with a leaden inkstand, Pan Mat er grasped his assailant round the waist, threw him on the floor, tearing out his beard by the roots and boiling in his attempt to use a revolver, which he had in his hand. Blanco and Pan Mat were both wounded. The blows of presenting claims to the joint commission is finished. Two Mexican Generals, Pedro Gonzalez, presented claims for over forty million dollars against the United States. Gen. Clark, an American lawyer, for three million dollars against Mexico, and over nineteen millions against the United States. Consul Sickelon, three million dollars against Mexico. The general impression is that the claims of Mexicans will prove all their claims against the United States, and will attempt to improve the American claims, as witnesses are plentiful. The *Iberia* newspaper says the President's observations concerning the Tehuantepec canal have been published and are regarded as important, but none of them of such a character as to lead to the belief that the arrest project. It therefore believes this business will be settled in a few days. The Congress. The Pacific mines are flourishing. The Mexican engineers have been appointed to accompany the American Tehuantepec exploring expedition. It is reported that Santa Anna will take advantage of the amnesty. The Mexican press pronounces the assertions that Mexico has aided the Guatemalan revolutionists false and unfounded. The American man-of-war Kansas, of the Tehuantepec exploration, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th. Ancient statues have been discovered at Tiesteala,

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Secretary of State.

The Consular System Self-Sustaining—The New Census of Baltimore Shows an Increase of 15,000—Brigham Young's Income Tax Must be Paid—Remittances for Mutilated Currency—A National System of Education—The Message Under Lock and Key, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1870.

Report of the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State seems to be the only Cabinet officer under the Government who is relieved from the annual anxiety of writing a report, and then having it stolen before he even reads the proof sheets himself. For this great relief he is truly thankful, and as a token thereof furnishes gratuitiously some interesting statistics relating to his department. The pay roll of our national representatives abroad for the last fiscal year foots up as follows: Salaries, $603,742; contingent expenses, $54 631; loss by exchange, $11,907; total, $670,281. There have been several reforms in the consular branch of the service, and it is now more than self-sustaining. During the last fiscal year, the total amount of fees collected and accounted for by 182 consulates was $324,000, and the year's account is closed to $451,030, and the loss by exchange was $9,934, leaving in round figures $75 000. Prior to the war the most profitable consulate was that of Paris. The fees received there during the last fiscal year amounted to $75,000. The consular salari s were but $7,619 The year's fees at Liverpool were $37,000, and the salaries $11,510. At Manchester the fees were $6,855 and salaries $1,982. At London the fees were $19,522, salaries $1,726. Havana, fees $18,802; salaries $7,708; Sheffield, fees $15,856; salaries $6,764. These Consulates exhibit the most favorable showing. At the bottom of the list stands Moscow, where the fees were $9 and the salaries $1,000; Odessa, fees $250 and salaries $2,984. At Tripoli and Tunis there was not a dollar in fees collected, while the salaries at each place are $3,000. This department has to engage and pay interpreters and guards for Consulates in Turkey, China, Japan and Siam, besides keeping up prisons in Turkey, Egypt and Barbary, at an annual expense of $7,000, and Consular Courts, which cost ten thousand dollars more.

Butler's Speech.

The Commissioner has finally announced his determination to attend the great Indian Convention, to be held at Omnuchee,

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1870.

CONSOLIDATION OF PENNSYLVANIA REVENUE DISTRICTS.

Supervisor Sweitzer is here looking after the internal revenue consolidation in Western Pennsylvania. He is in favor of only putting two districts into one. This gives each district one office and avoids the necessity of having to be managed with advantage to the government. Neither the Pittsburgh or Allegheny Supervisor has yet done anything about the consolidation in Pennsylvania, nor has either been consulted by the President on the question.

THE COLUMBUS POSTOFFICE.

There is some excitement in Ohio political circles to-day, over a rumor of an effort being made for the removal of Postmaster James M. Comley from the Columbus Postoffice. The opposition, which is influential at the White House, are pressing Colonel Burr for the succession.

SENTENCED.

A telegram to Acting Commissioner Douglass, from Supervisor Presbrey Richmond, announces that Charles Segwen has been sentenced to two years in the Albany penitentiary for re issuing tobacco stamps.

APPOINTMENT.

R. P. Blanchard was to-day appointed Postmaster of New Orleans, vice Lowell, removed.

BONDS REDEEMED.

One of the lady clerks of the redemption division of the Treasury Department has been put almost to tears by seeks engaged in assorting and recognizing about $8 000 worth of bonds which were recently burned, the charred remnants of which have been sent to the proper Treasury Department for redemption, and after quite a terrible labor the full amount has been recovered.

GEN. SCHENCK TO CONTEST CAMPBELL'S SEAT.

General Schenck to-day authorized the Republican Executive Committee to use his name in issuing a notice of contest to Colonel Campbell of his election to Congress, saying he has no hold contest the rejection of the votes of the inmates of the Soldiers' Asylum at Dayton.

FIRE AT TITUSVILLE.

Several Tanks, Agitators, Stills Treating House, etc., Burned—But a Small Quantity of Oil Lost.

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 2—A few minutes before nine P. M. a large fire broke out at Chambers and Pickering's refinery. One large frame building, with tanks, agitators, stills, treating house, and a large pump were entirely destroyed. The tanks containing benzine and tar quickly ignited, bursting with loud reports, the contents completely covering the creek, floated downward, presenting a sight exciting but grand in the extreme. The flames soon communicated to two small benzine tanks situated about three hundred feet from the creek owned by Messrs. Moreland & Co., but by the brave and untiring efforts of the employees connected with the establishment, aided by four streams of water worked by a large pump connected to the refinery, gained a decided victory over the devouring element, and saved the refinery, etc. We learn that there was but a small amount of oil consumed. The firemen were promptly upon the ground, and are working with a will, playing upon the large tanks in the vicinity, and the fire is without doubt under perfect control.

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of liberty. Cream ale is but nine dollars a barrel, and no one should be without it.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RAILROAD WAR REOPENED.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The trains on the Morris and Essex and Erie Railroads were detained several hours this morning at the west end of Bergen tunnel, owing to the renewing of hostilities between those companies. The workmen of the Morris and Essex attempted to put down a double frog for the purpose of running narrow guage cars through the tunnel. The Erie Company placed a locomotive where the connection was making to prevent the work. Several hours later a compromise was effected, and the accumulated Erie trains passed through the tunnel, but as the Morris and Essex trains were about moving the former obstructed the track with a freight train. Thus matters remain at present, with no hope of settlement. Governor Randolph has been telegraphed and is expected to interfere. Last night about 100 workmen of both roads were present, but a large force of police prevents any disturbance. Jim Fisk left for the seat of war this afternoon.

RAILROAD SUITS.

The first cases on the calendar for Monday are the great Erie suits, that of Ramsey vs. the railroad; that of the railroad vs. Ramsey, and last and most important of all, that of the railroad vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, better known as the $6,000,000 suit.

NO LIST OF PRICES FOR TICKETS.

The New York Central, Hudson River, Erie and Pennsylvania lines have just adopted a new list of prices for tickets to several important Western points, differing somewhat from the tariff agreed upon a few days since. St. Louis is reduced from $29 to $27; Kansas City from $41 to $39; Denver from $94 to $82; St. Joseph from $41 to $39; Indianapolis from $22 to $21; Cairo is advanced from $29 to $30; San Francisco rates remain unchanged.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.

Among the railroad Presidents in attendance at the conference for pooling earnings are the following representatives of the great trunk lines: Jay Gould, of the Erie; Commodore Vanderbilt, of the New York Central; Thos. A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central; Chauncey Townsend, of the Cleveland and Columbus; J. N. McCullough, of the Fort Wayne and Chicago; H. F. Clark, of the Lake Shore; A. Bruby, of the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and J. T. Joy, of the Detroit and Quincy.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

NEW YORK, December 2.—The difficulty between the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads has been settled without resort to violence. Governor Randolph ordered the President of the Delaware and Lackawanna road to remove all the obstructions set up by his men, and desist in any further attempt of a similar kind. The men were at once put to work, and the tunnel is now in a passable condition. The peaceful settlement of affairs has probably prevented a blockade and bloodshed, as 3 000 persons had assembled and feeling ran high. Erie Commissioner Dodge arrived in this city from the Southern terminus of the Stillwater Valley Railroad.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 2, 1870.

BENCH AND BAR NEWS STAMPS.

A regular business is carried on in this city by unprincipled parties obtaining and washing or renovating and putting upon the market Internal Revenue stamps that have been used and canceled once. These stamps are so neatly and ingeniously renovated or washed that they appear as good as new, and even none but experts can tell the difference. Wall street has been flooded with them.

FIRE IN A CAISSON OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

At nine o'clock last evening a fire broke out in one of the chambers of the caisson of the East River bridge, which created considerable alarm, but was finally subdued. The fire was pushed by the laborers on duty at the time, and slight damage was done, but it is said to be found that the fire was still progressing. The entire fire department was called out and are expected to be there all night. Their presence causes considerable delay in the progress of the foundation of the bridge.

ANOTHER BODY FROM HR. FIELD.

To The Associated Press: Please notify the public that although there will be considerab edelay, we can send slowly to Europe through the Brighton Young's trustee for income tax received and transmitted as early as possible, and in the exact order of their remittance.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE OIL REGIONS.

A "Corner" on Upper Creek Dealers.

Cost of Sinking Wells in Canada—Developments in Butler County.

AN OIL "CORNER."

[From the Titusville Herald of Yesterday.]

Considerable excitement has existed in petroleum circles during the past few days, owing to rumors of a "corner" that was about to be formed upon the dealers of the Upper Creek, by a party of producers and speculators who hold contracts for crude to a very large amount that must be settled early in the present month. Rumors of failures to ensue, of which, however, we have heard none, have been rife, but so far but little fire has existed amid the "smoke," though the next ten days will no doubt develop more than is expected by those who have the orders to fill: and a due appreciation of prices is likely to ensue likely.

One side claims that the "corner" must be a failure if there is anything like the consent of action among the "bears" that there has been among the "bulls," and that the latter are able to one acquainted with the manner in which dealers are manipulated, in an attempt to force the upper creek market up, even though we do not know all the influences which have been brought to bear, or the options all contracts for R. O. S. O. and Valley Pipe Line and Parker & Lay, entered as to allow the seller ten days in which to deliver the oil. If the buyer and seller be not able to agree upon terms at the end of the time within the ten days, but it is at the option of the buyer to demand the oil within the last of the ten days. In case the seller does this, the custom of the creek, which really has the force of law, is that the buyer has a time in which to move his oil after the seller makes the demand. The "corner" can force the delivery of any oil on their contracts until the 10th inst., leaving twenty-one days in which to move the oil that has been "called in." The "corner," we believe, is on Upper Creek oil until the middle of that month only. The amount of oil that can be drawn from Upper Creek is estimated at about 200,000 barrels. Should the "bears" corner the "bulls" to take all their oil at any one station on Upper Creek, which can be done, the former claim, Millerfarm will in all probability be delivered, and we are also informed that under the most favorable circumstances no more than 6,000 barrels of oil can be drawn daily from it, if contracts be made under the holding of 20,000 barrels in twenty-one days, an impossibility.

We have not space to enlarge upon this theme, nor to mention the rumored suits of "bears" concentrate the fight at any one point, the "little job" that now agitates the petroleum market.

It is questionable whether high prices of this character are to be desired; at the same time a decline in the selling of mining lots to the ignorant and "lookers-on in Venice" to see the "boom on the other leg," to use a homely phrase.

The Petroleum Center *Record* has the following on the same subject: "A lively time among the oil dealers on the creek to-day, in the neighborhood of a large quantity of oil. There is evidently a corner brewing that will make lively times among some of the upper road dealers."

COST OF SINKING WELLS.

The Petroleum (Ontario) *Advertiser* gives the following facts in regard to the cost of sinking wells in that locality:

"Some years since there was considerable excitement attending the oil development, and it then cost from $2,000 to $3,000 per well. Gradually improvements have been made and the cost somewhat reduced. Experience has worked a great change, and at present one or two persons contract for all the machinery, and put down a well, and in a few days a rig is ready upon the acre selected, (most) on an adjoining quarter) and in a week or ten days at the 450 or 500 feet is reached—the contract price ranging between one hundred and two h

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

THE Apaches and some other Indian tribes of New Mexico refuse to be come come quiet, even with the most zealous efforts of the peace commissioners to that end, and the Government, it is announced, is about to try what good military treatment will do them. This is no more than right, for while it is best to make what we can of the Indians by a conciliatory policy, it will not do to have them think the United States will not inflict sharp and severe punishment if they persist in violating their treaties and in outraging the whites.

CONCERNING Governor HOFFMAN as a Presidential candidate, the New York *Times* says: "What we have before us today is the fact that HOFFMAN, with TWEED and SWEENY as his managers, is the man fixed upon as the next President by the Democracy. Talk about other candidates is mere rumor, and the Tammany leaders treat it with undisguised contempt." It is furthermore to be added, that HOFFMAN is the candidate as well as the instrument of the JIM FISK order of conspirators against the public welfare, and the White House would be subservient to the bad influences which all good men so much deplore.

NEW stories about the coalition between low tariff Republicans and the Democrats, to control the legislation of Congress, are given to-day. These rumors are repeated with such persistence, and, as in the present instance, with such particularity, that it will not do to overlook them, or to deride their significance. But while we read these things, we wonder why the friends of the American manufacturing interest are not awake to their peril, why do they not equal their rivals in vigilance and activity, why are they delaying to organize effectually in behalf of the thousands of workmen and of farmers, whom a reduction of the tariff will deprive of a market for their labor and their products?

THE Philadelphia *Press* treats constitutional reform as a foregone conclusion, and sums up as follows as to the kind of men who should compose the convention.

First, A body of strongly representative men, reflecting the best intelligence and thought of the community wealth;

Second, Uncontrolled by any political clique or set of interests; and

Third, Free to follow the dictates of their own judgment when that judgment shall have been determined by full and free discussion.

This is sound, but not specially with reference to a Constitutional Convention. The rule applies equally to Legislative and all representative bodies, and to political action in general. Were it put in practice the necessity for reform would be less frequent and urgent. It is through disregard of it that evils come into existence, which, as at the present time, render reforms equally imperative and difficult.

THE people of St. Louis are beginning to appreciate the value of the Ohio river as a highway of trade. It is stated that there are now over $400,000 in capital, belonging to St. Louis merchants, tied up and useless, because of the closing of the canal at Louisville. The Iron Mountain company alone have nearly $375,000 worth of ore which they cannot get to its proper market on the Ohio. It has also been demonstrated by the high price of coal at all points below Cairo, that Pittsburgh alone is able to supply the demand for this commodity, notwithstanding all the pretensions to the contrary The scarcity of coal below has added materially to the cost of transportation, and thus another strong argument is furnished in favor of the uninterrupted navigation of the Ohio. We are glad to know that St. Louis merchants place a proper estimate upon the value of this great highway, because their aid and co-operation will be required in protecting it from obstructions.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch contained in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, "the Suez canal is to pass into English hands." This statement may mean nothing more than that a part of M. LESSEPS's scheme has been realized. Shortly before the beginning of the war, the great engineer spent some time in England for the purpose of interesting capitalists in a plan which he had matured for the more complete and perfect utilization of the canal. With its present depth and width, it is not navigable for vessels of the largest draft, and ships of heavy burden are required to make the East Indian and China trade profitable. Hence in its present state the tolls of the canal would probably never suffice to maintain its expenses. It was evident almost from the first opening, that the expenses of the concern would be considerably larger than the original estimate. Even ROBERT STEPHENSON did not over-estimate the difficulty of resisting the sands of the desert. Hence, that the canal may be kept open and pay profits to the stockholders, the work must be so widened and deepened as to enable it to admit vessels of all classes and thus make it a high way for the commerce of the East. M. LESSEPS's scheme was to form an international company which should furnish the needful capital, and also to place the work under the protection of the great nations most interested in it, France, of course, having a chief place. According to another dispatch in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, BISMARCK is in favor of giving England the exclusive protectorate over the canal, thus securing her overland passage to India. In consideration of this concession Russia is to be allowed to do what she pleases with Turkey. This would be a settlement of the Eastern question without reference to France. As it is not likely that events have traveled so fast lately, the dispatch probably reports a suggestion, not a fact.

NAMES AND THINGS.

The English language has gathered its multitudinous vocabulary from a variety of sources, and is peculiarly rich in power of expression. It can dro the honeyed words of peace and gentleness, and it can visit with its withering, scathing, burning, blasting curse. It can embody in numberless forms the most delicate gradations of meaning. The same thing often has a great variety of names, suited to all manner of surrounding circumstances For example:

A bank cashier, dissatisfied with his pecuniary condition, and itching for the sudden acquisition of riches, abstracts large sums belonging to the institution, which he employs in gambling in gold and stocks. This fraudulent appropriation is concealed by an elaborate series of plausible devices. Finally the sum becomes too large to be covered up any longer, the man is detected, the ingenuity of his crime becomes the theme of all tongues, a settlement of the loss is compounded with the directors, and the offender slips through the clutches of justice. That is defalcation.

A commission merchant receives from a chance customer a consignment of goods, which he is instructed to sell. This he does, but instead of accounting to his principal for the proceeds, he converts them to his own uses. That is breach of trust.

A fiduciary officer of government defrauds the public by appropriating to his personal use, advantage, benefit and behoof the money or goods intrusted to his care for management or disbursement, and ultimately finds himself unable to replace what he has squandered. That is peculation.

A dishonest clerk has custody of his employer's property, and abstracts from the shelves of the store a portion of the merchandise, which he applies to his individual uses, without accounting for it in any manner, thereby subjecting himself to penalties specified in statutory law. That is embezzlement.

An unscrupulous horse jockey sells to an unsuspecting farmer an animal represented to be perfectly sound, which, in a few weeks, dies of glanders on the purchaser's hands. That is swindling.

A needy individual, with less honesty than strategy, runs up heavy bills at some store on the faith of owning certain landed property, the title thereof being "the baseless fabric of a vision." That is obtaining goods under false pretenses.

A lady of wealth has very confused notions of *meum* and *tuum*, and possesses an unconquerable craving to pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, laces, and other valuable articles which commend themselves to her fancy when she goes shopping, but is utterly oblivious to the duty of paying for these appropriations. That is kleptomania.

A mother who is a widow, stooped in poverty and squalid wretchedness, abstracts a tempting loaf from a baker's counter to feed her starving children. That is stealing, pure and simple.

These several offences may go by different names, but they stand together on common ground on the fraudulent appropriation of another's property. The meanest act has the softest name; the least criminal the roughest. They illustrate the confused notions of right and wrong that prevail in the community, and hint broadly at the corruptions of society. Historians in the far future, rummaging among the musty records of our time, would find in these graded epithets for crime rich food for reflection, and ample evidence of an obscured moral sense among the people.

MALEVOLENT NEUTRALITY.

Our German fellow-citizens are again indignant concerning the reported sale of arms and munitions of war to France by the Government of the United States. In the *Freiheits Freund* of Thursday there is a long and able article on the subject, which, we doubt not, accurately expresses the feelings of grief and resentment generally excited by the traffic among German-Americans. It is alleged that the sale suspended for a while has been resumed, in spite of General GRANT's promise, and is now carried on with renewed zeal and energy. Though it is impossible to read our contemporary's eloquent and cogent statement of the case without some sympathy, it appears to us that, while doing more than justice to one side of the subject, he does less than justice to the other. The question involved is undoubtedly more complicated than he represents it, and has aspects at which he never casts even a glance. As the *Freund* informs its readers, those great masters of International law—HEFFTER, of Berlin, and BLUNTSCHLI, of Heidelberg—allow the sale of arms, munitions and other naval material of war, on neutral ground as an act of commercial freedom. In regard to that point there is, we may say, no difference of opinion among writers recognized as authorities. If such is the law of nations, not only may no fault be found with private American traders for selling arms to the French, but the American Government can not interfere with the traffic, without a violation of the obligation which as a neutral it owes to the French nation. To prevent the trade would be to exercise special benevolence towards the Germans and thus aid them in their war with the French. With the fact that the Germans do not need our arms, and hence do not ask for them, the American government has nothing to do. If the traffic in arms on neutral ground is to be abolished, as we think it perhaps ought to be, the abrogation must be the result of conference and agreement among the nations, and the United States government, as the law now stands, may not interfere to hinder either of the actual belligerents from procuring weapons in this country. Hence the *Freund* is unjust and speaks not to the purpose when he represents the American government as appealing to bad laws to palliate the evasion of international determinations. It so happens that no such conflict in this country is possible, and therefore no appeal of the sort is needed. Until lately the case was different in England.

With reference to the connection or alleged connection of the government with the traffic, we suspect that the American Germans, under the influence of a very natural and becoming sympathy for Fatherland, fail to make sufficient allowance. Perhaps they fall to reflect that the Washington authorities feel or ought to feel absolutely neutral in respect to the belligerents. They must be assumed to be indifferent whether the Germans or the French come victorious out of the struggle. Benevolent to both, they are partial to neither. Now it is well known that since a short time after our civil war, they have been trying to get rid of the old-fashioned government arms. Often before and at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, and since, sales to private parties have been taking place as opportunities have been offered. If the Germans had needed the article, they would eagerly have embraced the chances of an open market, as the French have done, and nothing would have been said about violation of neutral obligations in the sale [illegible] derous utensils, through their admirable foresight, while the French found themselves compelled to purchase. Is it not obvious that, if on discovering that the French wanted arms while the Germans did not, the American Government had suddenly resolved to suspend the work of emptying its arsenals until the close of the war, it would have performed an act of "benevolent neutrality" towards Germany, while its treatment of France would have been justly regarded as unfriendly in the extreme? If instead of merely suspending the sales, the War Department, while allowing private traders to deal with the agents of Turkey, Egypt and so forth, had expressly excluded France from the privilege of purchase, such discrimination would have seemed an act of positive hostility, which would have called forth the indignation of the world.

Before closing our remarks on the *Freund's* article, we must say that the writer makes quite too much out of General SHERMAN's mention of the sale of weapons. He so far forgets reason and fairness as to represent the General as *rejoicing* in the hostile complications of Europe because they enable the American Government to dispose of its superfluous and antiquated arms and cartridges. And, then inferring that a great majority of Americans participate in the General's gratification, our contemporary is horrified at the immorality of the nation. In a less excited state of the sensibilities, the *Freund* would probably have seen less to shock him in General SHERMAN's utilitarian view of foreign wars. It is, however, strange that he is ignorant, at least seems ignorant of the fact that the most enlightened war ministers in Europe have sometimes authorized the sale of weapons to foreigners. Even German governments are believed to have thus favored the United States in a memorable instance, without suspecting that they were doing anything amiss. Doubtless both parties were gratified in the transaction, and we are not aware that anybody was horrified at its immorality. The millenium is not yet come.

WASHINGTON correspondents have had a good deal to say lately concerning Mr. Senator SCHURZ's reception at the White House on his return to the Capital. Contradictory statements on the subject have been published. According to one, the President flatly refused to see the Senator, that is to grant him an interview. As it is not, at least cannot be justly pretended that there has been any personal quarrel or difficulty between the gentlemen, and as it is not pretended that the Missouri Senator has, since Congress adjourned, done anything which should deprive him of the social recognition to which his personal character and representative position entitle him, General GRANT's friends are evidently interested in correcting so offensive a misstatement. The fact seems to be that when the Senator called at the White House, the President was engaged with a Committee or deputation of some kind, while some Quaker gentlemen having been already announced were waiting for an interview. Instead of receiving Mr. SCHURZ, the President received the Quakers, at the same time sending the Senator word, how busy he was compelled to be all day. The Senator not unnaturally, though perhaps illogically concluded that the President had not been longing for his presence in Washington and could possibly be happy in his absence for an indefinite period. Under the circumstances, it is certainly to be regretted that Mr. SCHURZ was not received at once and without the least display of pique or resentment. So much explanation even a Republican President may without evil consequences, learn from the Proverb, "Who knows not how to feign, knows not how to reign."

A Boston firm has accumulated a fortune in purchasing at low figures ocean steamers, taking out the machinery and breaking up the hulls for copper, iron and other valuable material. Quite recently they purchased for a trifling sum the beautiful steamship seminole, only eight years old, built in the most thorough manner of seasoned timber, coppered and copper-fastened throughout, and of superb models. A few days since, this firm bought in New York at auction for $30,000 the steamers Alabama and Morning Star, which cost nearly half a million each.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Louisiana people, with singular unanimity, have adopted the amendment to the state constitution, to strike out the section disfranchising certain classes of persons who aided the late rebellion by speech or otherwise.

Hon. Horace Howard, of Racine, has just given the city property now worth $150,000 and that will have an accumulated value of five million dollars by the end of the century. This is to be held in trust for "the endowment, establishment and maintenance of a philanthropic institution, dedicated and directing all its operations to the prevention of want, by means of the protection of labor and promotion of useful industry; which establishment shall be organized and maintained under the name of the Chamber of Industry." Thus it will be seen that the institution is not a charity (in the sense of helping the poor), but a philanthropy (in the sense of helping those who help themselves).

Union Theological Seminary of New York now has 112 students. The Trustees have purchased four acres of land on St. Nicholas avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-second streets, as a site for a new and more suitable building, which are to be of fine architectural appearance. The sum required for the equipment of the Seminary is $500,000, of which $300,000 has already been contributed. As soon as an additional $200,000 is obtained ground will be broken, probably this winter or early next spring. It is expected that the work will be accomplished in three years.

Missouri claims that her iron region is three hundred miles long by one hundred wide, and that in Shannon county there are three hundred and twenty-four square miles of copper lands, not yet touched.

During the past year the Children's Aid Society of New York found good homes in the West for 2,357 children, at an average expense of only fifteen dollars for each boy or girl sent out. During its history this society has removed over eighteen thousand children from the city to better influences.

A postal convention has just been made with Russia that will render mail communication between the Russian residents of Alaska and the continuous territory and Russia direct and cheap, and will eventually lead to the establishment of a trans-international line of steamers between the United States, Russia, and the several Asiatic countries. Turkey, Greece and the Scandinavian nationalities are now the only European powers with which we have no postal treaty.

The Council of the University of Edinburgh voted down—only 27 to 46—the proposition to provide for the medical education of women.

Under a Democratic administration, last year, 200 new gang-ships were opened in Portland, Me., and only twenty seizures were made. This year a Republican government has made over a hundred seizures, prosecuted nearly all the more discreditable dealers, and caused the closing of about thirty rum-holes.

There are over 40,000 employes of the Post-office Department throughout the States, including postmasters, route agents, mail-route messengers, local agents, special agents, and clerks, to whom this directory is almost indispensable.

A process has been discovered by which photographic pictures taken on chromated gelatine is converted into a seal, by taking from it a plaster cast and an electrotype impression from the plaster. Hereafter, when a person affixes his seal to a deed, he may affix his effigy.

PERSONAL.

James Lenox, of New York, it is said, has given more in his life time for public charities than did Mr. Peabody; his systematic benefactions, though unrecorded, having amounted to an amount greater than the few large donations of the latter.

Howard College is in luck. In one day this week William E. Weld, Esq., offered to erect in the college yard a hall of chambers, as a free and unconditional gift, in memory of his brother-in-law, the late Stephen M. Weld, and Mr. Nathan Matthews offered to erect at his own expense, to cost $25,000, a large hall, the rooms of which are to be let to students, one-half of the net income is to go to the college, and the other half to establish scholarships for those who wish to prepare for the Episcopal ministry.

Justice Samuel Nelson, of the United States Supreme Court, has been upon the bench for over forty-nine years and his friends are arranging to celebrate his anniversary as a Judge.

Zebulon B. Vance, whom the North Carolina Democrats have elected United States Senator, was in Congress from 1859 until his State seceded. He was Governor of North Carolina from 1861 to 1865.

Kate Field went back on the Bible at her Sunday evening lecture in Boston at the Globe Theatre, on Dickens, defending the lecture system on Sunday, by alleging that she took her text from the Bible. Hon. Thomas Russel came to her rescue, and upheld the system, by citing the Pilgrims. After this, what next?

General Garfield thus describes General Thomas in battle: "To him a battle was neither an earthquake nor a volcano, nor a charge of brave men and frantic horses involved in vast explosions of gunpowder. It was rather a calm, rational concentration of force against fate. It was a question of lines and angles, and of weight of metal and strength of battalions. He knew that the elements and forces which bring victory are not created on the battle-field, but must be patiently elaborated in the unfolded chain, by the perfect organization and outfit of the army. His remark to a captain of artillery, while he was loading a gun, is worth remembering for it exhibits his theory [illegible] battle may turn on a buckle or a linch pin. He understood as thoroughly the condition of his army and its equipment, that when the hour of trial came, he knew how great a pressure it could withstand, and how hard a blow it could strike."

STATE POLITICS.

The following extracts from the Philadelphia correspondence of the Beaver *Radical* will be read with interest: "A rumor is afloat that the Pennsylvania delegation in the next National Convention has been offered to Governmary and Hoffman, if the latter will furnish them with the sinews of war for their special benefit. Having carried this district and secured a majority in the Senate, they intend to strike for all the capital in the next campaign. No proposition to enter into a coalition with belling Republicans or for any position will be entertained. The contest for Senator next winter has grown to the acute leaders as demoralizing as the open party attack of Republicans. They will adopt and stand upon a platform of economy in the public expenditures. Mr. Wallace will be elected Speaker, and Captain Ziegler, of Butler, Chief clerk. The employees of the Senate will be reduced in number to the very minimum, and their salaries largely curtailed. The Appropriation bill will be throttled, until all useless clerkships will be wiped out in the several departments. The Surveyor General's office will be abolished and its duties transferred to the Auditor General. The salaries of the leading heads of depa tments will be reduced to the figures of the appropriation bill of 1851. They will offer a fair apportionment bill for Congress and the Legislature, dividing the latter as far as practicable into single districts, and will expect the Republicans to accept it, after which they will buy up enough of our party to pass a gerrymander in the Democratic interest. And all this having been accomplished and duly heralded in the press, they will go into the campaign of 1871 with a thorough for retrenchment and reform, and expect to carry the State by a seventy majority. All of which is well enough on paper.

"A cunning one informs me that there is a definite arrangement between the leading men of both parties in the Legislature that either the regular Democratic or regular Republican nominee for State Treasurer shall be elected before the joint convention, to which for that purpose, shall adjourn and that the pirates on either side should be thrown overboard, I give his statement for what it is worth."

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, after saying the Democrats of the First Senatorial District have nominated Col. R. P. Decherd, one of their best men, a gallant soldier, a gentleman of affinity and culture and, of blameless private character, winds up with this wholesome advice to the Republicans: "Such is the nomination made by the Democrats in the close Senatorial District, whose declaration on the 9th inst. is to decide the political power of the Senate, and it is an admonition to the Republicans that they must 'do likewise' if they would win. A Democratic candidate with a published record as a soldier, and unexceptionable either as to qualification or character, will demand the hearty support of the Republican party to defeat him. No nominee of any ring or faction can hope to succeed against Col. Decherd, and a united and earnest party supporting him. Let the Republicans be up and doing, for they have loads of the common magnitude before them. They can carry the District, but it can be done only by powerful effort, and we will deserve the support of the entire party."

The Delaware county *American* holds the following view on the State Treasurer question: "Most of the papers supporting Mackey for State Treasurer have suddenly abandoned him in favor of G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon. Such unanimity makes one suspicious. It may after all only prove a change in front by a faction which defeated itself when it overstepped the mark in the Senatorial case, and purposely defeated six Republican Congressmen, three Senators and ten Representatives. The Republican Senators and Members from Lancaster and Chester have it in their power to rebuke the ring-rule squabbling over the Treasury; they can name the man, and if he be a good one, Republicans will harmonize upon him. We want no bargaining with Democrats. A Republican, who is popular with or pulls wires with Democrats, is always a doubtful Republican. The immediate friends of both Mackey and Irvin have been guilty of this—the first in the recent elections, the latter to secure his own election last year. Give us a man who will promote Treasury reform—who will be satisfied with $4,000 per annum, for that is the salary now paid."

On the same subject the Franklin *Repository* says:

"Though among the people one hears never a word on the subject, politicians are particularly active. Nominations and rings are formed, and candidates are named only in their relation to this or that particular political combination. Does it not enter into the heads of the tax payers that the office of State Treasurer would be better managed for the interests of all concerned if some one wholly independent of all political combinations had charge of its responsible duties? If manhood and honor of independence must be ruled out when a Treasurer is put in, is there not something radically wrong in the system which puts the office in the power of the Legislature and the Legislature in the power of a few corrupt politicians? Among the many evils in the State government which call loudly for constitutional reform, this is, perhaps, the chief of them all. If what is currently reported be true, and we have no reason to doubt it, oftentimes as much is corruptly spent in the election of a State Treasurer as would pay the salary of that officer for twenty years. It needs little argument to prove that any incumbent thus elected is not one the people would choose if they were not powerless under existing laws to correct the evil."

Judge Chapman, of the Montgomery judicial district, has consented to again be a candidate for the position, on the Democratic ticket, in response to a written request from a number of his personal and political friends.

Representative O'Neill, of Philadelphia, is mentioned among those named for the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Kelsey of New Jersey, is said to be Secretary Boutwell's choice for the office.

Upon the assembling of the United States Senate, Hon. Wm. Windom of Minnesota, will take the place of Senator Norton, deceased. It is also intimated that R. H. Wellely and H. P. Farrell will be admitted to seats as Senators from Georgia. If that shall be done every seat in the Senate will be occupied for the first time since 1860.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphs some "authentic facts" in connection with the alleged affront offered by President Grant to Senator Schurz, of Missouri. It is stated that when the President's letter to Collector Ford, of St. Louis, met the eyes of Senator Schurz, he wrote to ask the President if it was genuine, to which no reply was sent. When the Senator arrived in Washington, he called at the White House, and found a few Quaker Indian Agents in the waiting room. He sent in his card, in the usual way, soon after which the Quakers were summoned to an audience, and the Senator, contrary to the usage which has uniformly prevailed, was left waiting in the ante-room. Shortly after the Quakers had been admitted, the President sent word to Schurz that he was busy with a revenue case, and that he would not be able to see him that day. Schurz then left, and has not since visited the White House, neither has he received any explanation of the affront. He believes he was treated with discourtesy, and his friends claim that it was intentional. It is further stated that the President, in an interview with Mr. Kaufmann, an especial friend of Schurz, assailed the course of the Senator, and intimated that he should not regard favorably the claims of certain German office holders. In view of these facts, the friends of Schurz express the belief that he will take early occasion to lay the matter before the Senate. In the meantime, the Senator claims to be in sympathy with the Republican party and opposed to the formation of a new organization.

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No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MANUFACTURER OF

Furniture and Chairs,

Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak

Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.

Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING RED BOTTOM for the Slated Pennsylvania.

We take pleasure in calling the trade to our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactory

CLOTHING.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

OF

WINTER GOODS.

MEN AND BOYS'

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

OF THE

Greatest Variety at Low Prices.

You will find all

THE LATEST STYLES

OF THE

NEWEST FABRICS FOR BOYS,

From Three Years of Age Upward.

Glengarry Overcoats for Men and Boys.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,

47 SIXTH,

(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

AT No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE

YOU CAN GET

A Stylish Garment,

Cut in the Latest Style by First-class Cutters.

SAML. GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

89 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield Street,

TREES, TREES.

Persons intending to set out Orchards or Beautify their Grounds, should examine our immense stock of

Apple, Peach,
Pear, Plum,
Cherry and
Ornamental Trees.
Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubbery,
Conover's Colossal,
Asparagus, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c.,

ALL OF OUR OWN GROWTH.

ALSO, A LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF

Imported Bulbous Roots,

Wholesale and Retail, by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

RURAL AVENUE

TWELVE

Beautiful Building Lots,

On Rural Avenue, in the Heart of East Liberty,

Which we will sell at the Low Price of $400 and $450. Each payment $10 per month. BUILDING MATERIALS given on these Lots on monthly payments.

MELLON BROTHERS,

EAST LIBERTY.

W. G. ANDERSON

FRANKSTOWN ROAD,

Near the Greensburg Turnpike, EAST LIBERTY

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of

CIGARS, of the Very Best Brands, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.

ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY

Also, Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly added to.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

ELEVENTH SESSION

OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

First Mortgage

BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City

RAILROAD COMPANY,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.

COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended as combining ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

All of the entire line is completed and in successful operation. Only Twenty Miles of Track to lay a the Western Terminus, and that being rapidly laid.

The present traffic of the road is AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,300 covering Franchise and all property.

Length of Road 111 Miles.

Total issue of Bonds $1,500,000.

Price 97½, and accrued interest in currency.

Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Exchange for account of purchasers free of charge.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

54 Pine street, New York.

TANNER & CO.,

49 Wall street, New York.

d*

HOTELS.

THE LACLEDE HOUSE.

FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.

J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,

COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,

Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.

CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

CKSON & CO.,

d Street.

Brown Cottons,
Blenched Cottons,
Canton Flannels,
Plain Flannels,
Blankets, &c., &c.

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds, Jeans,
Tickings, &c., &c.

Prints, Ginghams,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Skirts, &c, &c.

Suspenders,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Spool Cotton and
Notions Generally.

LUMBER

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't. T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y
R. D. DITHRIDGE, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE, ——— Business Manager.

THE

Superior Lumber

COMPANY

Call attention to the unusual facilities they are able to offer for a prompt supply of all kinds of

BUILDING LUMBER.

Their Stock comprises an assortment of

ALL THE LEADING SIZES

Required for Building purposes, and aggregates

3,000,000 feet Lumber,
1,500,000 Lath,
250,000 Shingles.

A glance at the List of Sizes which the Company are now prepared to furnish, will convey some idea of the variety and extent of their Stock.

LATH.

3-8 inch by 1 inch by 4 feet;
3 8 inch by 1 1-2 inch by 4 feet;

The Inch Lath are for good buildings in which it is desired to do a first-class job of plastering.

BILL STUFF.

3x4x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet long;
2x6x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x8x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x7, 18, 20, 22 and 25 ft. long;
2 1-2x10x16, 18, 20 and 22 ft. long;
2 1-2x12x16, 18, 20, 22 and 25 feet long.

COMMON PLANK.

1 1-2x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2x12, 16, 18 and 20 feet, all widths.

CLEAR PLANK.

1 1-2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
2 in. x12 feet and 16 feet, all widths;
3 in. x16 feet, all widths.

A few reasons for Buying from the Superior Lumber Co. are as follows:

1st. Their Stock is the Largest and Dryest in Western Pennsylvania.

2d. They have Sash and Frame Timber is sound and strong and free from Rot and Shakes.

3d. Their Lumber is soaked in the water from three to six months after falling, so that it is free from sap and pitch, thereby preventing swelling and shrinking with every change of weather. This point is deemed of so much importance in the West, that the expense of rafting and shaking in the Lakes is frequently incurred with no other object in view than that of freeing the Lumber from Sap.

4th. Their Lumber is Sawed with the Latest Improved Machinery, thus insuring unusual UNIFORMITY OF SIZE AND THICKNESS.

5th. As they have more Sawing Timber than they will require for the next thirty years, it is to their interest to do business not for a day or a season, but in a manner such as will redound to the advantage of the Building community, hence those who deal with them can rely upon fair treatment in quality, measurements, prices and terms.

ADDRESS

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary,

Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

wnlf

TOBACCO.

Louisville Navy.

OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND

IN BUTTS,

HALF BUTTS, QUARTER BUTTS AND CADDIES.

KNOX & ORR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

268 Liberty Street,

Now offer for sale the BEST LOUISVILLE NAVY in this market. Dealers in need of something cheap should give these goods a trial. Large stock always on hand.

PITTSBURGH

NICKEL PLATING WORKS

NO. 34 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nickel is applied to ALL METALLIC ARTICLES It is as hard as steel requires very little cleaning, never rusts or changes color, has all the lustre and brilliancy of silver, is cheaper, and its durability is four or five times greater.

LUDLOW VALVES.

We have in Stock a Complete Assortment of

LUDLOW VALVES,

Which we offer at Manufacturer's Prices,

PHILLIPS & CLULEY'S,

110 Water street.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. HOLMES..... JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

Office, No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS,

Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Brick Slutter and Gate Hinges, Laches, Sash Pulleys and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 392. Pittsburgh Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

CAST STEEL.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Cor. Penn and 17th sts., Ninth Ward

PITTSBURGH.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL.

BEST TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW STEEL,
PATENT ROLLED SAW PLATE,
RAILWAY SPRINGS and SPRING STEEL,
ELLIPTIC AND SIDE SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c. &c.

92 WATER AND 100 FIRST STS.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS

PARK, BROTHER & CO

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 2, 1870.

The announcement of the semi-annual dividend of five per cent, cash by the Reading Railroad Company, payable on the 27th of the present month, is another evidence of the enormous earnings and vigorous growth of one of our most prosperous lines. The Pennsylvania Central has just paid her half yearly dividend. This great corporation thus pays out to its stockholders from the net earnings of the last six months $1,700,000, and carries over a half a million to the earning income account. The stock is selling in Philadelphia to-day at the rate of 124 per cent, or $62 per share, an advance within a little over a week of $3 a share.

It is worthy of remark in connection with such dividends as the Pennsylvania road, the Northwest, Reading New York Central and Lake Shore, that their annual earnings are now more than equal to their original projected capitals, so enormously has the railway traffic of the country grown upon them. We take these five lines together and add up *their dividends*, the average amount of their present yearly traffic, equal to 23 per cent, on their present enlarged capitals, and the net aggregate dues and issues (of outstanding of something less than $100,000,000. Every one of these paying dividends to their stockholders, all in cash, and within three months of the time their surplus income, from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum, averaging full 9 per cent., and 4 to 7 per cent. on their stock and bonds, leaving a surplus of 16 per cent. per annum. That our figures of the annual profits of these roads—we have not particularized from the general list of leading American railways, because they have either declared or will soon declare their half-yearly dividends—may not be thought extravagant, we append the following proportions of yearly traffic on each line:

New York Central	$27,000,000
Pennsylvania	17,000,000
Lake Shore	10,000,000
Northwestern	14,000,000
Reading	10,000,000
Total	$80,000,000

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '65	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '67	109½	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds '68	109½	109½	109½
6-20s	109½	109½	109½
10-40s	109½	109½	109½
Currency	109½	109½	109½

JAMES T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111
U. S. 6s, 1881	113½
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	113½
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	109½
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	109½
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, new	109½
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	109½
U. S. 6-20s, 1868	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1867	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1868	109½
Union Pacific Railroad	92
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Funding Bonds	109½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	97½	97½		
N. Y. Central scrip	96	96		
Erie	20½	20½		
Lake Shore common	101½	101½		
Reading	90½	90½		
Harlem	130	130		
Illinois Central	135			
Lake Shore	101	101		
Cleve. and Pitts	90½	90		
Northwestern	83	83		
Do. preferred	86½	86½		
Rock Island	111	110½		
Ft. Wayne	97½	97½		
Chi. and Rock Island	111	111		
Wabash	43½	43½		
Ft. Wayne	97½	97½		
Ohio and Miss	31½	31½		
Pacific Mail	40½	40½		
Adams Express	63	63		
Gold	111	111		

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Koontz's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 2, 1870.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
C. & N. W.	83	83	83	83	83	83
N. W. Pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Reading	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Erie	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Mich. Cen.						
Mich. S.						
C. C. & I. C.						
C. & P.	97	97	97	97	97	97
C. & A.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pitts. & Ft. W.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & M.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Ohio & M. Pref.						
C. & Alton						
C. & Alton Pref.						
Terre Haute						
Terre Haute Pref.						
Wabash	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Wabash Pref.						
Ill. Cen.	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	90	90
Cleve. & Toledo						
C. C. & I. C.						
Del. & Lack.						
Mil. & St. P.						
Mil. & St. P. Pref.						
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio & Miss.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Pacific Mail	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Adams Express	63	63	63	63	63	63
Gold	111	111	111	111	111	111

There was a further advance in Pennsylvania Railroad stock over the closing bid of yesterday. The announcement of a dividend on Reading had little effect on prices. It is 5 a cent, cash and payable on the 27th of this month. The transfer books close on the 16th.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgage on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, December 2, 1870.

REMARKS.—The weather yesterday was bright and pleasant. The increased activity in business noticed yesterday continues, all classes of dealers reporting a fair amount of trade for the advanced season. The market, so far as prices are concerned, presents no material change. Flour—mills and stores are well supplied—the former having large supplies of grain on hand, and running to their full capacity, and the latter receiving daily accession by rail and river. Prices are unchanged. Receipts since our last 1,276 barrels. The produce market is abundantly supplied, and a moderate business is being transacted. Grain still continues to be in good supply, and prices, though unchanged, are more firm, holders and purchasers being considerably apart in their views. All good parcels offering are taken at current rates. Groceries—The market presents no new features. A fair local demand is reported, and the ruling figures are unchanged. Bacon—Ere the close of the present year the stock of old meats will have passed away, and its place supplied by the new supply. Our packers, here and elsewhere, are now busily engaged in preparing new meat for the smoke house, after which it will come forth ready for use. The prices of the remaining stock on hand have undergone no change in price. The local market is abundantly supplied with all seasonable articles, which are disposed of at fair prices.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Receipts liberal; regular sales at 8@9c gallon.

BEANS—We are not quoting new to note so far as relates to sales. The demand was fair and the receipts regular. Bids Saturday—Mediums $2 30@2 35; white $2 50@2 60; common $2@2 25. Prime hand-picked Navy $2 75@3.

BEESWAX—Receipts 624 lbs; sales made at the following figures: fair to prime 27@30c; choice or bright fancy 31@32c.

BUTTER—Receipts 23 packages; regular sales made as follows: Common half loss 20@22c; prime to choice 25@30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prime grade with a declining tendency. Sales in a small way at $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 9@9½ per lb.

BRAN—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 per bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 9@9½c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—Rumford, $2 75 per dozen; $9 50 per gross; Cleveland's, $2 25 per dozen; $8 per gross—Since our last the freight rates on the Western Union Telegraph Company have been reduced to factory Baltimore, Cleveland, Boston and New York 25 cents per 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Eastern unfluctuating at $1@1 10 per box for the car load, delivered.

CATTLE—In good supply; sales of small at 1@2c per lb. Choice to extra, 5@5½c; fair to good, 4@4½c; common, 3@3½c.

CHEESE—There is a better demand and a fair business is being done. Factories 15@16c; Ohio 14@15c; prime to worth 13@14c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Solar Pennsylvania $5 50 per box; Ohio and Western sold at $5 50@5 60 per box.

CRANBERRIES—Market is fairly supplied. Eastern cultivated $12@13 per bbl.

CANNON OIL—Prices unchanged; no note sales of consequence to report.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 80@85c per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 6@7c for quarters and 11@12c for halves. Apples 5@6c for sliced, and 3@3½c for cored. Blackberries 10@11c per lb and dewberries 9@10c; sales in a small way at 7@8c per lb.

DOMESTIC HOGS—Are in demand, about equal to fresh bring $6@6½, and packed $5@5 50 lbs net.

FEATHERS—The demand is increasing, and we note sales at 50@55c for prime live geese; 60@65c for prime; extreme high figure obtained 70c per lb; mixed lots 40@45c per lb.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,276 barrels. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote as follows: Family, $6 50@7 50; extra, $5@6; superfine, $4@4 50; rye flour, $4@4 50 in value, $6@6 50 in sacks; red winter wheat, $6 25@6 50 per bbl; white Indiana (white wheat) brand $7 25 sacks $7 75; Pan Handle (white wheat) brand $7 sacks $7 50; Palmetto, Morning Glory, $6 sacks $6 25; Palmetto, bbls $6 50, sacks $6 25.

GRAIN—Prices are as follows: Oats, 62@ sacks; barley, 125 sacks; wheat, 620 sacks; corn, 1,000 sacks; rye, 75 sacks. We quote red winter wheat at $1 Red 1@1 20, and white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel. Corn are steady, owing to the receipts being light, and we quote high-mixed yellow at 68@69c per bushel; sales on wharf and from depot at 68@69c, and from store at 69@70c. Oats—new to be secured, with light stocks to offer for shelled, with light stocks to offer for shelled, with light stocks to offer and fair demand; holders firm at 36@37c per bushel; sales of sacked at 38@40c. Barley—We have no change to note in our spring quotes; fall 90@95c per bushel. Rye—Prices unchanged, and we continue to quote; Corn per bushel 22@25c; prime, 25@ good, 28@30c; Oats at 32@35c per bushel.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½@11c; A coffee 10@10½c; Standard A 10c; extra C 9½@9¾c; C yellow 9@9½c; Porto Rico, 9½ for fair to 10c for prime.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 10@10½ new, 10c; Cuba 9½@9¾c; Havana, in boxes, 10½@ 11c; Cuba clayed, 9½@9¾c; New Orleans, in advance of 9@ 9 ½. New Orleans sugar, new crop, 10@10½c per lb.

SYRUPS—Barrelow & Elder's, strictly white sugar drips, 50c; Lovering's do; silver drips, 45@50c; Drumgoole's do, 40@45c; Sugar drips, 35@40c per lb gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 80@ gallon; Porto Rico 90@95c; Demarara 70c.

HAY—Receipts 40 tons; at $12@13 per ton. Baled, on the landing, at $10@10 50 per ton.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c per lb.

HOPS—New crop being offered at 25@30c per lb.

LIME—Sales at $1 25@1 30 per bbl.

EGGS—Extra No. 1 at 25@26c per dozen; No 2 do at 20c; Chicago winter strained at 24; Cincinnati do at 23@24c; Western do at 22@23c.

FISH—Regular sales at Stable; 9 lb.

HOMINY—Regular sales at Stable; 9 lb.

LARD—New crop being offered at 12@12½c per lb; sales in a small way at 12c.

LIME—Sales at $1 25@1 30 per bbl.

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GRAIN—Prices are as follows: Oats, 62@ sacks; barley, 125 sacks; wheat, 620 sacks; corn, 1,000 sacks; rye, 75 sacks. We quote red winter wheat at $1 Red 1@1 20, and white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel. Corn are steady, owing to the receipts being light, and we quote high-mixed yellow at 68@69c per bushel; sales on wharf and from depot at 68@69c, and from store at 69@70c. Oats—new to be secured, with light stocks to offer for shelled, with light stocks to offer and fair demand; holders firm at 36@37c per bushel; sales of sacked at 38@40c. Barley—We have no change to note in our spring quotes; fall 90@95c per bushel. Rye—Prices unchanged, and we continue to quote; Corn per bushel 22@25c; prime, 25@ good, 28@30c; Oats at 32@35c per bushel.

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The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Sacred Last Publications—Jas. B. Dodge.
Church Publishing Offices—Rev. Dr. Eddy's Plymouth Church—Rev. H. Y. Garretts.
First Methodist Church—Rev. L. W. McKeever.
Watches—Eight Watch Cases.
Stock Exchange—A. Leggate.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Kingston, Tenn., Manufactures—Jno. S. Schultz.
Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries—Cumming & Co.
Seventh Ward Republican Ticket.
Situation Wanted—J. M., this office.
Proposals for Plastering—S. Mayfield & Co.
Boys Wanted—Keystone Soft Works.
Good Prize—Samuel M. Orr.
Not a Candidate—John A. Wilson.
Employment Wanted—C., Commercial office.
Agents Wanted—Arnott & Dalzell.
Agents Wanted—Jas. M. Lehman.
Wood Sawing Machine—116 Market street.
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Magic Photo-Organ—H. Lefevre & Bro.
Fresh Pine Apple—C. Taggart, Jr.
Sugar Cured Hams—F. Sellers & Co.
Boarding—104 Fifth avenue.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
New Books—Pitkin.
Lafayette Hall—Prof. O. S. Fowler.
Wood Sawing Machines—116 Market street.
Garden Weeding Sieve Whistle—J. S. Finch & Co.
For Coughs—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Cheating—Pitting, Polishing, Filigree & Co.
Waltham Watches—Ball, Black & Co.
100 Coal Miners Wanted—Taylor & Fallows.
Waltham Watches—S. S. Mayfield & Co.
Diseases of the Lungs—Dr. Keyser.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodores Thomas' Concerts.
Opera House—Fritz.
City Hall—Fair and Festival.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh—December 5.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—Ravel-Martinetti Troupe.
Fluted Crackers—Marwick.
Fine Watches and Jewelry—S. M. Orr.
Home Stomach Bitters—R. J. Roberts.
China and Crockery—Reynolds, Stout & Co.
Insurance for Holidays.
Hoofland's German Bitters—Chas. M. Evans.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Bolting and Reels for Sale—Hussey, McKee & Co.
Waltham Watches—John Stevenson's Sons & Co.
Removal—Tiffany & Co., New York.
Ground Crackers—Marwick.
Horse for Rent—M. McGonnigle.
Waltham Watches—J. R. Reed & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. S. Hill & Co.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

THAT "SUPPLEMENT" AGAIN.

History Against "Historicus"

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

From the close of "A Supplement to a Supplement," in to-day's COMMERCIAL, by "Historicus," I am inclined to think the whole article must be intended as a burlesque. Referring to my "supplement," he concludes those "But he says 'facts cannot be tortured' to prove the Bishop's position, and that 'all the efforts of Romish historians to distort the proofs from history have failed.' Is J. H. W. S. willing to stake his reputation as a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian minister to the proof of that assertion? I am willing to prove, that H. think he *facts can* be *tortured* to prove the Bishop's position? If they do not sustain that position without torture, they never can be made to do so. They will not sustain it, but then the proof is no proof. And can H. believe that Romish historians have succeeded in destroying the proofs from history? Then, of course, they have destroyed history itself. Facts are also referred to in proof that the Pope, as the pretended proofs that can be refuted. Let H. try to prove that history has been successfully tortured and its proofs destroyed and he will see the absurdity of his closing paragraphs.

Will I stake my "reputation as a gentleman et cet," on the proof of the above assertion? Whatever may be the aim of H. it is not mine to discuss a matter like this *for the sake of* the question, he is evident to all thinking men. For the sake of the truth everything; but for mere personalities I will not draw a line in this discussion. The man who can enter upon a discussion of such matters in which truth should be the only object, merely for reputation, lacks the essential elements of a gentleman, a scholar and a Christian minister.

In my "supplement" the first and principal argument was that the Pope was not the only one who had a right to convoke an Ecumenical Council. This was in opposition to the Bishop's assertion, as quoted, in which he says: "No one has power to convoke the Ecumenical Councils but the Supreme Head of the Church, the Pope." It was proved that the first Councils were not called by the Pope. What does H. say? He agrees with me, saying: "The position that general councils have never been convened by the civil authority is untenable and in no sense true." The latter assertion is intended to destroy the effect of the admission. The fact is admitted, but "explanatory notes" on this subject. If he means notes to explain away facts of history, I have none to offer. Many of the most important information did persecute men on account of doctrinal views, which they held sincerely and opposed and censured in my "History of the Augsburg Confession. But no General Council in our Church, with full powers, ever did, has ever done such a thing, and, therefore, the argument amounts to nothing. Indeed, in the case of Servetus and Arius we do Romanists, then the argument that a few persecutions were then going on among those who were the exception of ourselves. But why the persecutions on the part of Protestants during the Reformation? Is it because they were not Christian? I can even at once emerge from alone not from historical facts, but from the Bible, and withdrawn your hand from the tar beard the nasty stuff will stick to your fingers. It is sacred ground, and it is not safe to tread on all the corruptions of Rome.

The Canonical rule of argument referred to by H. is not a trifling matter. Certainly the Pope can choose his company, but when he chooses the Christ's Vicegerent, he must not expect to stick only with the aristocratic and wealthy ones. He must be pleased to recall the striking contrast and irreconcilable conflict with the conduct of those of Nazareth.

Therefore, with regard to the "supplement" I now do mine. I regret to know my opponent, nor does H. As this article is so long already, I must omit many things that I intended to say some of which are valuable as identities on the point in question.

J. H. W. STUCKENBERG.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1870.

Gov. Holden's message to the North Carolina Legislature makes a poor showing in educational matters for a State with 1,000,000 population. The Governor urges that the United States Government will establish a national system of education. The present State system is confessedly poorly endowed, and has to contend with many difficulties. It can only be improved in the present condition of the finances of the State and the poverty of its people. The revenue for the support of public schools for the school year commencing the first day of July, 1869, and closing September 30, 1870, was, from all sources, $133,000. The amount paid out during the past for teachers' salaries was $12,000 of the amount subsequently paid into the treasury for school purposes. The school year ending September 30, 1870, was $50,000 of which $30,000 were subscribed by the people. Normal schools were established during the year in four of the counties. There are about 60 townships in the State, and not one without a need for schools, there are in all some 1,200 subscriptions necessary. It is estimated that 60,000 children attended schools, of which number 37,000 were white, and 23,000 colored.

STATE NEWS.

Fayette county, outside of Connellsville, has $847,000 of capital in banks.

Connellsville shipped coke last week to Salt Lake City and Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. Oscar Harshman, of Bullskin township, Fayette county, fell down stairs some two weeks ago and broke her back. She lingered in great pain until Monday, the 28th ult., when she died.

The carpet weavers of Philadelphia are on a strike against a proposed reduction in compensation.

There has not been a death among the 3,600 children in the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in this State during the past four months.

The Philadelphia Board of Health ask for $250,776 for their department for 1871.

Mrs. Mary Gilleon, died suddenly near Reading on Wednesday. She was seventy-seven years old.

Scarlet fever is alarmingly prevalent in Harrisburg. It is of a very virulent type.

William Long, sentenced to jail in Bedford county for selling liquor without license, died in that institution of *delirium tremens* a few days ago.

Jacob Dietrick, one of the oldest citizens of Northumberland county, and the oldest resident of Point Township, Bethel, died at Mt. Bethel last week, aged eighty-seven years.

The criminal list at the present term of the Buck's County Court is larger than it has been for several years.

The German Lutherans at Easton have applied to the court for a charter as "The Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Easton."

Attempts at suicide by means of laudanum are frequent in the cities the last few days. At Harrisburg, Emma Gimbel swallowed the last try it, she having swallowed an ounce of the fluid on Wednesday night, after being drunk all day. The landlady administered an emetic, and also administered a powerful emetic, and saved her life.

We noticed yesterday morning the arrest of Rev. L. H. Gehman in Harrisburg. The *Patriot* of yesterday gives the following additional particulars of the case: Gehman has been committed to jail in default of $1,000 bail. He was admitted to jail in default of $1,000 bail. He was formerly stationed at Pottsville as a preacher. While there the young girl (aged about eighteen years) whom he is charged with having ruined and subsequently advised to effect an abortion by taking pills etc on which he prescribed, lived in the family of Rev. Gehman, and resided at Fort Carbon. The girl had not been with him long before an intimacy was observed to exist between them. This, and also the suspicions of the minister's wife, who is said to be a very excellent lady. Last spring Gehman came to this city to take charge of a small congregation, who, owing to the ill feeling engendered by the pecuniary wants, were obliged to worship in the market house on Second, where he stately preached. When he and his family and fellow the minister insisted that the girl should go with them, although his wife earnestly protested against such a course. His wishes were finally carried out, and she accompanied him to this city. Matters grew worse, and when she began to be treated with great coolness, while his attention to the girl very noticeably increased. Knowing the condition of affairs there the medical student Dr. Hollenback came from Philadelphia and induced him to take charge of his illicit love to her home. Since then he has not been seen with the girl very much, having her usual course to pursue. A short time before the birth of the girl very noticeably increased. Knowing the condition of affairs there the medical student Dr. Hollenback came from Philadelphia and induced him to take charge of his illicit love to her home. Since then he has not been seen with the girl very much, having her usual course to pursue. A short time before the birth of the child Gehman came to this city and engaged a minister to preach his wife's funeral in order that he might meet her in Philadelphia and consummate the girl's removal. The minister refused to accept such a proposition and made information against Gehman. He was committed on the triple charge of seduction, attempted abortion and fornication and bastardy.

On Tuesday evening A. H. McLain, Esq., and lady, of Brookville, celebrated their crystal wedding—the fifteenth anniversary. A large number of friends called upon them, and left many tokens of their esteem. Mr. and Mrs. McLain are highly respected citizens of Brookville, and we extend our congratulations on the occasion.

John Swift was twelve different times elected Mayor of the old city proper of Philadelphia, between the years 1832 and 1849. About this time the Mayor was elected every year. The race now with the Swift in those days.

At Altoona the police furnish the Liquor dealers with lists of persons to whom it is unlawful to sell intoxicating drinks.

The debt of the city of Reading is $7,500,000.

The increase in fashionable equipages and handsome turnouts is a most astonishing feature in the wealthy growth of Philadelphia.

A son of Phillip Opp, of Clarkstown, Lycoming county, has been missing for some time. He is about fifteen years old, small for his age, and has light hair, dark eyes, and a dark complexion.

A new M. E. church will be dedicated at Venango City on Sunday, 11th inst. Rev. Dr. Pershing, of this city, will conduct the services.

The report of the fifth annual convocation of the Grand Circle of the State of Pennsylvania, U. B. (H. F.) C. of A., just issued, states that there are fifty-three circles, exclusive of two degree circles in the city of Philadelphia. The membership now numbers nearly 5,000.

During the month of November 1,791 building permits were issued in Philadelphia—an increase of thirty-one over the same month last year.

A State Department of Highways is advocated by the Germantown *Telegraph* as the only relief from the bad roads that now afflict our whole Commonwealth. It proposes to have the department modeled after our school system, with a State superintendent and assistant in each county.

The new Academy of Music, at Williamsport, will be opened on Wednesday evening next by Mr. John Collins, the eminent Irish comedian.

In Philadelphia the aggregation of capital in a few hands has become unprecedented. A single insurance company controls thirty millions of insurance capital. A single savings bank carries over eight millions of deposits, and there are a dozen or more two hundred millions in bond and mortgage on real estate loans.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lochiel Iron Company of Harrisburg, held on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Simon Coleman, Philippsmail, James McKee, William Crider, J. R. Eby, Henry G. Ibye, James Young, C. J. Kelker, Jr., and Thomas A. Miller was elected secretary and treasurer.

LETTER FROM BROWNSVILLE.

Serious Accident at Bridgeport—Six Persons Injured by the Falling of a Entire Floor.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 30, 1870.

A very serious accident happened to-day at the mill of Mr. Eli Leonard, of Bridgeport. In a part of the basement of the mill, where the head and the shaft of the wheel-pit, not much used, the timber and joists had become rotten, and at about twelve o'clock to-day the floor fell in. It was noticing at the time, and was using this place for the purpose of oil cleaning; and last fall there was a good deal of it. At the time the floor gave way, precipitating the men, the boy, the barrel of oil, and everything into the hog, a barrel of scalding water, and about twenty feet square of the floor above. The hog was about ten or twelve feet deep, and the water was from fifteen or twenty feet. The alarm was given at once, and help was soon at hand. Upon coming in at the time the accident occurred Mr. E. Leonard had his shoulder dislocated and his face badly bruised. Wood Leonard also had his shoulder dislocated and his face bruised, and a slight back sprained. Mr. Wilson is thought to be injured inwardly. Wm. Leonard's son had his face badly bruised. Mr. Gen. Jackson, (colored) had his head badly cut and bruised. Mr. Bell, (colored) was internally injured. Some double are entertained of his recovery. As soon as the alarm was given the neighbors and the sufferers extricated from their perilous position, Dr. W. Hill Dunlap, assisted by Drs. Wells and Hall, of Brownsville, were quickly rendered and dressed the wounds and applied the proper panacea for the injuries received. It is hoped that all of the above will recover, as they are strong men, or the whole family suffers very much by the calamity.

Letter take a look at the situation. We have about 5,000 people in the place, mostly employed in coke and iron works, and none dare suggest its being raised by taxes, while the property is being taxed three times the largest possible valuation of property for county, State and municipal taxation, and even at—commissioner

Weeks said, in 1868, that the majority of the people favored some degree of protection as a principle. We raised taxes about $2,000,000 yearly from duties on imports, and these imports are now $400,000,000, and surely should not be more, in view of our vast business done abroad of over $1,200,000,000. To raise this from duties will not affect a huge reduction of tariffs, and there are many who oppose any reduction.

Last winter Congress reduced tariff rates $38,000,000, chiefly on foreign products, and internal taxes $35,000,000. Hence February, 1866, the Republican party has reduced rates of taxes and tariffs $73,000,000, while under it taxation and importation one dollar has been reduced $180,000,000. This is no shadowy talk, but plain facts, and I challenge the Democratic party to show that they who have done so much can do what new emergencies may demand.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 2, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:38 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	30.09	29.82	29.76
Change since last report	.05	.19	.06
Thermometer	42°	51°	45°
Change in 24 hours		+20	
Direction of wind	NW	W	NW
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	19	19	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.52	.52	.02
Character of wind reduced Beaufort scale, approximately	C	C	A
Rainfall since last report in inches			
State of weather	2	1	1

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given, decrease being marked +, and increase, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Rainfall is given in inches and tenths. Wind is denoted by letters of the alphabet, as follows: Light, (not repetitive); B, gentle brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, unusual phenomena.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numbers, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow, etc.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, or on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Crumine, E. T., Brownsville, Pa.	3
Farrell, A. T., New York	3
Montgomery, J. S., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Taylor & Son, H., Sarahsville, O.	3
Whittier, Dr. C., St. Louis, Mo.	1
Yeobrink, E., Boston, Mass.	3

December 2, 1870.

THE COURTS will all be in session to-day, and on Monday trials will be resumed in the District and Common Pleas Courts.

CONCLUDED.—The argument lists of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas have been concluded.

NEW SAFE.—The new safe just received and placed in the Dollar Savings Bank building, weighs sixteen tons.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.—The primary elections for Council and ward officers will take place in this city and Allegheny to-day.

THE EAST LIBERTY SAVINGS BANK.—The new banking house of the East Liberty savings bank is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks.

FAST DRIVING.—Two young men, who refused to give their names, were yesterday arrested on Penn avenue for fast driving, and fined Butler street, Deputy Mayor Nichols required them to give bail for a hearing.

TO BE GIVEN TO THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The funds in the hands of Treasurer of the Board for the Relief of Disabled Firemen is to be donated to the charitable institutions of the city.

STILL ON TRIAL.—The case of Jos. B. Jones, cashier of Wm Burns, vs. the First National Bank of Clarion, issue in bankruptcy to recover $10,000, taken up in the U. S. Circuit Court on Tuesday, is still on trial.

INVESTIGATION NOT COMPLETED.—Building Inspector Reed has not completed the investigation of the causes of the falling of the wall on Fifth avenue yesterday morning. It will occupy two or three days may elapse before it is concluded.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire shortly before nine o'clock last evening, from box No. 79, corner of Butler and Forty-first streets, was occasioned by a slight fire in Samuel H. Kier's oil refinery, on Thirty-ninth street.

NOTHING DOING.—Mayor Brush being absent from the Mayor's office yesterday, with Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, no business of public importance was transacted. The Clerk attended to the paying of the police.

STREET FIGHT.—John McKelvy was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct in being engaged in a fight on the Frankstown Road. During the affray a man named James Beacon had his head severely bruised. McKelvy was held for a hearing.

MASONIC.—At a meeting of St. James Lodge No. 427, A. Y. M., Beaver, Pa., the following officers were elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Henry Hoofstot, W. M.; C. F. Taylor, J. W.; G. W. Hamilton, Treasurer, James W. Hunno, Secretary, I. Morton Hall.

PERSONAL.—Capt. George B. Ramsey, Jr., Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., and stationed at the Allegheny Arsenal, has been lately appointed commandant of the Charleston Arsenal. Capt. Ramsey has made himself very popular in Pittsburgh.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Among the prominent candidates for Common Council from the Fourth Ward is W. A. Herron, Esq., who was placed in nomination on Thursday evening. He is a gentleman of sterling City Father, and will no doubt be elected.

ACCIDENT.—About one o'clock yesterday, while a driver of McClellum Bros. was unloading some goods on Wylie avenue, a cart that was standing near by was run into and badly damaged by the coming of the horse, and the latter's collar and the goods were injured.

FIFTH AVENUE GRADE.—The Street Committee has instructed the City Engineer to prepare a profile for the proposed grade of Fifth avenue, from Smithfield street to Wylie avenue, and also to make out an estimate of the cost from which it would appear they are favorable to the change.

THREATENED EXPLOSION.—Mary Burdett alleged in an information before Alderman Taylor, yesterday, that Leonard Singleheart threatened to blow up her house with a keg of gunpowder. As a matter of course a bail bond was given to prevent the carrying out of the demoniac design.

A BOY ASSAULTED.—R. I. Taylor made an information for an assault and battery before Alderman Taylor yesterday, against Louis Wright, alleging that defendant had whipped complainant's son, a little boy named Blumental. The prosecutor also alleges that he was assaulted by the defendant in the manner set out in the above case. Wright's were issued in both cases. The parties reside on Bedford avenue.

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THE FIRE ALARM.—A day or two since the Liberty District was connected with the Central Fire Alarm Telegraph Office. Boxes have been placed at Hoop's Station, and Liberty Hall Corners, and at the Engine House. Yesterday Mr. Edwards, who has only hindered and delayed the work in our days of business, with the wounds and applied the proper panacea for the injuries received. It is hoped that all of the above will recover, as they are strong men, or the whole family suffers very much by the calamity.

Letter take a look at the situation. We have about 5,000 people in the place, mostly employed in coke and iron works, and none dare suggest its being raised by taxes, while the property is being taxed three times the largest possible valuation of property for county, State and municipal taxation, and even at—commissioner

THE CITY POOR.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Guardians of the Poor—Presentation of Reports—Miscellaneous Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of this city was held yesterday afternoon in their room on Fourth avenue. At two o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Hutchinson, Hays, Shaw, Sweitzer and Torrence.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved.

The committee appointed to settle the account with the Directors of the Poor of County Home reported progress.

The Secretary read a communication from Mr. A. Fitzsimmons, President of the Board of Farm, calling the attention of the Board to the great necessity of having a secure wall erected around the buildings for the purpose of preventing the escape of insane persons. The communication was referred to the Monthly Committee.

The Secretary also read the report of W. D. Patterson, showing that on the last day of November there were 172 inmates at the Farm, a decrease of six over the previous month. The number 92 are males and 80 females. There were three births and three deaths during the month. The deaths were Mrs. Shaffer, aged eighty-six years, Eli Reynolds, seventy years and Robert Neeley, fifty-three years.

The report of J. Ward, physician at the Farm, showed that there were eleven patients during the month at the institution.

Dr. S. W. Benham, physician of the Second District, reported that he paid 1,000 visits and had three office patients, and visited the Farm once.

Dr. T. A. Rex, physician of the Second District, reported forty-five visits paid, and seven office patients.

A number of bills were now presented, and warrants ordered to be drawn for their payment.

Mr. Shaw then said that there were quite a number receiving aid who had left the city, and visited by the Secretary, or any member of the Board, and when it is best known whether they are deserving or not. He therefore offered a resolution that no application for aid from them shall receive such until they are visited either by some member of the Board or by the Secretary, and no person authorized to give aid, who shall "—, visit the family and investigate the case. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

There being no other business to transact the meeting adjourned.

OUR BALTIMORE VISITORS.

An Excursion Over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock Hon. R. T. Banks, Mayor of the city of Baltimore, his private Secretary, Col. Roberts, Hugh Sisson and John Pegg, Esqs., of Baltimore, Directors of the P. & C. R. R., and Messrs. Wm. Bissell, John H. Shoenberger, James Laughlin, Jr., Hill Burgwin, Jno. D. Scully, G. L. Fetterman, John H. Page, Sr., Esqs., His Honor Mayor Brush, President W. G. Hoghart, of the P. & C. R. R. John H. Page, Jr., Treasurer P. & C. R. R., and W. C. Smythe, Esq., of the P. & C. R. R., left the Connellsville Depot, in a splendid car just out of the Company's shops at Connellsville, and by the way, drawn by a locomotive built at the shops in Connellsville, left Connellsville and ran down the Youghiogheny river to Elizabeth, a distance of 29 miles, and then returned to Connellsville and left for this city. Thursday night especially for the purpose of going over the road, and President Hoghart made up the party. The gentlemen enjoyed the trip from our most prominent citizens very much.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

DECEMBER TERM.

The December term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will begin on Monday next, Judge Sterrett, presiding.

The following trial lists will be taken up on the days mentioned:

MONDAY.

Com. vs. Smith Elkins.
Com. vs. H. C. Ackman.
Com. vs. Wm. Jones.
Com. vs. John Gallagher.
Com. vs. Enmadwin.
Com. vs. William Davis.
Com. vs. Richard Davis.
Com. vs. C. J. Hughes.
Com. vs. Fred. Becker.
Com. vs. Pat Doyle.
Com. vs. Wm. Einstein.
Com. vs. Fred. Bauer and Hart.
Com. vs. Emil Ayer Murray.
Com. vs. Joseph Boynton.
Com. vs. Albert Isaacs.
Com. vs. Henry Howard.
Com. vs. George Bryson.

TUESDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. Taylor.
Com. vs. George Conch.
Com. vs. Richard Megraw
Com. vs. Hugh Nelson.
Com. vs. Alexander McClurg.
Com. vs. Samuel Dougherty.
Com. vs. A. J. Bayless.
Com. vs. D. Wells.
Com. vs. John Welch.
Com. vs. G. H. Tower.
Com. vs. Thomas Rogers.
Com. vs. Jennie McCormick et al.
Com. vs. Reinhard Pflaum.
Com. vs. Alfred Slack.
Com. vs. Gottlieb H. Blaum.
Com. vs. James Smith, alias Harris.

The McCaffrey Concert.

Library Hall last evening contained an excellent audience, both in numbers and character, attracted by the high esteem in which Pittsburgh has always held Mrs. Caroline McCaffrey School. The concert was given for the benefit of the poor and well it was, for a more comfortable sum for its charitable object. The programme was a choice one, and opened happily in the duet "Stolo pro fugo," from *Martha*, rendered by Mrs. George Simpson, of New York, and Mr. J. G. Russell, of Philadelphia. Mr. Simpson has a pleasant and admirably managed tenor voice, and won an *encore* for both his solos, "Questa o quella" and "Come into the Garden Maud." Mr. Russell's richly toned and finely modulated bass voice was always exerted to its best advantage, and he was encored for his singing in his last solo, "Let All Obey," which gained for him a very pleasant antiphonal applause at every appearance, and was almost encored, obliging him her bravery deserved in responding to the encore. Mrs. McCaffrey School's performance was a pleasing one throughout, and so when she sang with fine effect in addition to the part assigned her in the duet, and in the solo "He Was Despised," of Handel's "Messiah" and was twice called back; and again in the duet with Mr. Russell, "Farewell, Blumental"—The Way to Paradise"—she was twice called back, and twice encored, cheerfully responded to the call, with "God bless you" and "Faith, Mr. Murphy" singing with fine pathos and expression that no supple aid her clearly articulated words. Mr. Simpson Behrens sang charmingly and expressively, both in the connected pieces and in the solos, "Ah, Fors e Lui" and "Non Piu Andrai." Mr. Agnit We think her hearers regretted that Miss Helen Hoffman, a young lady who appeared only in a duo and trio, for those partial exhibitions of her ability were so pleasing that we hope to hear her again soon. Prof. Hoffmann favored with a solo from her. The concerted pieces, the trio, "Night in Venice," by Parkers, and well received and indeed the entire entertainment was an enjoyable one, and one that will attract a better attendance if in small be repeated.

The Contest for Common Council in the Twentieth Ward.

We are requested to state that the contest for nomination for Common Council between Messrs. John Barton and William B. Negley of the Twentieth ward, was *decided* in favor of Mr. Barton, who had seven votes more than his competitor, and that the decision was announced from the window of the room where the votes had been counted. The determination of the judges to withhold the decision was an afterthought, and the friends of Mr. Barton claim that he was fairly nominated. On the other hand, the Negley men are determined not to acquiesce in the fairness of the count, and the friends of Mr. Barton claim that